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IN THE BALANCE.

The only adventure I ever had worth relating (said my friend Philip Holman) occurred one night during a journey from New York to a point a few miles north.

The cars were just comfortably full, the coach I entered having a single vacant seat as well as a few containing only one occupant each. I established myself comfortably in the vacant seat, close by the window, and, as the train moved slowly through the depot, watched the vanished lights and passengers waiting for other trains. While thus engaged my attention was arrested by a man rushing hastily from a little crowd near the ticket office. He ran toward the car I had taken, and in another moment entered. His appearance was striking. He was of large, commanding stature, with a full black beard. His face was expressive and intelligent, and would have been noble but for a peculiar look about the eyes, which moved about restlessly and with a nervous alertness. Having closed the car-door he hesitated, looked back as if in anxiety, and then peered intently out of the window for a moment. Finally he walked forward as if some mental question had been decided, and stopped by my side.

"Is this seat occupied, sir?" he inquired courteously.

"No, sir," I replied, and made room for him.

"I came near missing the train," he said, after being seated. "You haven't noticed a small man with iron gray whiskers and clothes aboard, have you?"

"No," I answered. "Were you looking for a friend?"

"A friend!" he echoed absently; and then with animation, "Oh, no—by no means—not at all. He wound up his emphatic denial with a short laugh. "It's all right!" he finally explained.

"Rather an eccentric character, I thought."

For some moments our journey was pursued in silence, when my companion abruptly turned to me, and said in a tone of confidence:

"For years I have been studying one of the most gigantic problems that has ever occupied the human mind."

"Ah!" I said, not knowing what else to say.

"They say the British Government has a standing offer of ten thousand pounds as a reward for its solution. Do you believe it?"

"To what problem do you refer?" I inquired.

"Oh, pardon me! Perpetual motion—that grand desideratum of all inventors, scholars and thinkers."

"I have heard something of such an offer, but scarcely credit the story."

"And why?" he demanded.

"Because it is a generally accepted conclusion among intelligent people that there can be no such thing as perpetual motion. An effect without a cause is an anomaly which no amount of inventive genius can overcome."

"My dear sir," he said earnestly, "you have been imposed upon by the old sophism. How singular are the delusions that logic creates! Reason, that great attribute of man, can prove lies to be true, and cause people to deny facts and cling to error. It can and does deceive, delude, degrade, when it ought to enlighten and elevate. And, sir, it's allowing to the hopeless imbecility of its recognized exponents!'

"You are rather sweeping in your denunciation," I suggested, with a smile and a curious look at him.

"I know I am," he responded loftily. "But if I am a century in advance of the age, I am not to blame for it. My theories will in time be accepted as immutable laws. But benefactors of the race seldom live to see the fruits of their work. I am content; I can endure the persecutions I have been subject to. I do not murmur. 'Whatever is, is right.'"

"And on the other hand," I said, lightly, scarcely knowing whether he meant to be facetious or not, "'whatever is not, is wrong,' I suppose."

"Certainly; you have hit it," he replied, gravely.

I began to suspect that my fellow-traveler was not exactly what is termed "sound in the upper story." A searching glance into his face showed that he was in earnest, and his eyes began to glitter with excitement. If he was a monomaniac I thought it best not to do anything to arouse him on his particular hobby, and so I endeavored to let the subject of perpetual motion drop, but he was bent on pursuing it.

"This perpetual motion problem," he resumed, "has, I know, received ridicule at the hands of many; but it is nevertheless, a fact—an existence—that has, as yet been undeveloped. And, sir,"—he spoke in a low, mysterious tone—"it has been reserved for me to astound the world by making the principle apparent and useful."

"Possible!"

"Not only possible, but true. I see you are incredulous, but I do not blame you. You look like a man of intelligence—in fact there is something in your eye that leads me to believe that you are the person I have been looking for so long."

"Oh, no——" I began.

"Don't be modest about it, sir. If it is an unlooked for honor, it is also destiny, and destiny cannot be resisted. The conviction grows upon me every moment that you are the man."

"But I know nothing of the subject. I have never looked into it. I could not even give you the name of a single one of the many who have failed, after years of labor and lives of study to discover the secret."

"So much the better for that sir. You are not burdened with prejudices nor laden with arguments against it. You are open to conviction, and are not so steeped in bigotry that you would deny what might be plainly proven to you. Am I not right?"

"I don't know but what you are," I laughed.

"Of course I am."

"I wish," he added, lowering his voice almost to a whisper, "that I could prevail on you to accompany me to-night to my workshop, where I have, after arduous toil and intense mental labor, accomplished the long looked for result. Accomplished it, I say: it is true there is one thing lacking, but only one, and when this single want is supplied the consummation will be shown to the world as the grandest achievement of the age!"

"You may be assured," I replied, "that I feel deeply interested in your invention——"

"Yes," he interrupted, with a nod of approbation.

"But I cannot go with you to-night. Some other time perhaps——"

"We may never meet again, and your chance for a share in the honor of the thing may be lost."

"Oh, I claim no share of the honor. Wait until the one thing lacking is supplied, and then take all the credit and profit to yourself."

"Aye, the one thing lacking: there's the rub. It is something very difficult to secure."

"May I ask what it is?"

"I would be a fool to tell you, and thus reveal a secret that would enable others to supplant me. But I might do it if you would manifest confidence and interest enough to go with me and witness the invention. Then you would comprehend my want and perhaps be willing to supply it."

"No, no," I rejoined hastily; "I credit myself with no such capability. You must seek assistance elsewhere. I have no attention to spare from my business now."

I was growing somewhat uneasy at my companion's strange talk and pertinacity, and wished to rid myself of him. To have a monomaniac tackle himself to you is by no means a comfortable situation, and I determined to repel, if possible, any further advances from him.

He sighed at my last words, and said resignedly: "Well, I will not press you. You are cruelly indifferent, though, in regard to a matter of such vital importance. It is so with them all!"

After this he relapsed into silence, but seemed ill at ease, looking hither and thither, and frequently half rising in his seat.

Finally, as an excuse to leave his presence, I said I believed I would take a little fresh air, and stepped out on the platform of the car. This proved to be a most unfortunate move. The train was moving rapidly, and, yielding to the fascination of gazing at the swiftly shifting scenery, illuminated by the pale beams of the moon, I lit a cigar and remained in my position for some time.

Suddenly I became aware that somebody was standing behind me. I turned and beheld, with some consternation, my perpetual motion friend. He must have opened and closed the car door very silently, for I had not heard his approach.

"I thought I would take the fresh air, too," he said, with a peculiar smile. "I can circumvent anybody who stands in my way; yes anybody—no matter who!" This was with considerable vehemence. Then, with an air of suavity, he remarked: "There is something very exhilarating in standing here in the breeze, in listening to the rumbling of the noisy wheels almost under one's feet, and gazing at the flying landscape and moving lights in distant houses. Do you not think so?"

I replied that I did. He came closer and bent over me, his strange black eyes glittering in the moonlight. My position was anything but a comfortable one. I was on one of the steps, and he immediately above me, so that I could not ascend to the car door without requesting him to move. This I did not wish to do abruptly, for if he was of unsound mind any appearance of uneasiness or distrust on my part might cause him to indulge in some violent freak. I therefore feigned to welcome his presence, though in fact I heartily wished myself back in the car.

He drew closer to me and said:

"I have concluded to give you a description of my perpetual-motion machine, for somehow I have taken a singular fancy to you, and believe I can trust you."

"Don't be too sure of that," I rejoined jocosely; "I may prove a wolf in sheep's clothing, and betray your confidence."

"I am not afraid," he replied; "I am too good a physiognomist to be thus imposed upon. But we trifle. To come at once to the point, my workshop is not a great distance from here. A road just on the outskirts of the next station leads to it. As soon as the train arrives within a mile of its stopping-place I shall jump off and repair directly to the spot. I have already lost much time by an unavoidable absence and must make all haste to resume my task."

"You would not jump off while the train is in motion?"

"Yes; there is no danger."

"Pardon me; the practice is a very dangerous one, and has frequently resulted in loss of life."

"Do not contradict me! I shall jump off and so must you!"

"I shall not," I replied, and I beg of you not to risk your own life."

"Bah! It's no risk at all, I tell you. I'd willingly try it now, fast as we're going!"

I did not reply to this last remark, but started to rise, saying: "I believe I will go into the car again."

But a hand was laid heavily upon my shoulder with a nervous strength, against which resistance would have been futile. My strange acquaintance said:

"No you don't—I'm not through with you yet."

"Let me pass!" I exclaimed angrily.

"I shall not! you are the man——"

"I shall call on the brakeman the next time he steps out. You are taking unwarrantable liberty.

"If you say a word to the brakeman I will push you off."

"Come—this is no time or place for jesting. I wish to enter the car.

"And I wish you to remain here. As for jesting, nothing was ever further from my thought."

I was now fairly alarmed. The man was undoubtedly a lunatic. And he had me at an advantage, for, in our relative positions, he could easily launch me into eternity by an energetic push. I saw that the assumption of defiance was no avail, and abandoned it once for fear of provoking him to an immediate fulfillment of his threat. He had retained his hold on my shoulder with unrelaxed vigor.

"Oh, well," I said, "I'm not particular. But please finish your business with me, and then allow me to return."

"My business with you cannot be finished here," he said, gravely. "I was about to repeat that you are the man destined to assist me in the great consummation of my life work. And I must not lose sight of you, nor permit you to escape. I remarked, as you will recollect, that only one thing was needful to complete my invention. I will now tell you what it is. To begin with. My perpetual-motion machine is apparently nothing more or less than an ordinary looking wheel. But the hub and other portions of it are hollow, and herein lies the secret. The wheel is filled with a fluid so closely resembling blood that nothing but the most skillful and exhaustive chemical test can descry any difference. This fluid circulates through the wheel in such a manner as to keep it revolving for a long time, through the agencies of momentum and gravity; but at the end of a certain period the revolutions slacken, and finally stop altogether.

"Now all that is necessary to keep it going perpetually is a *warm, living human heart within the hollow hub.*"

"Horrible!" I exclaimed with a shudder, for he hissed his words out sharply and eagerly. "But in what way can I supply such a want?"

"Is it difficult to imagine?" He stared down upon me with deadly purpose gleaming from his eyes.

A frightful suspicion dawned upon me. "Can it be possible——"

"Yes, yes!" he interrupted. "You divine my purpose readily. I want to cut your heart out, and, while it is still throbbing, seize it and thrust it in the hollow hub of the wheel!"

"But that would be murder," I exclaimed — "cold-blooded, premeditated murder."

"There, again, is where you jump at conclusions," he said, with an air of bland superiority. "There would be no murder about it. I should replace your heart instantly with one taken from a living sheep, and so quickly and skillfully would I perform the operation that you would lose less than a pint of blood."

"But you would not do this without my consent?"

"Win your consent if possible; without it if necessary."

I offer no apology for being alarmed—for arguing with him seriously. I was in his power. He eyed me vigilantly, and levity or defiance on my part would probably have exasperated his poor disordered brain. I made a suggestion:

"Why not place the sheep's heart in the hub? Would not that do as well?"

"No; it must be a human heart. Brutes have instinct, as you know, but human beings only have reason and creative desires. The motive principle which we call mind permeates the blood and endues the human heart with a certain propelling energy that is necessary for my purpose. Do you know"—he lower his voice to a solemn whisper—"that I sometimes think my machine will possess conscience and will? Does it not look reasonable? But of course that is only a matter of conjecture as yet. There will be time enough to consider it when the first object is accomplished."

There was no disguising the fact that some desperate resort—some stroke of strategy—was necessary to defeat my demented companion. His whole manner proclaimed that he was terribly in earnest, and the gleam of his eye revealed unmistakably that he would execute immediate vengeance should I attempt to force my way into the car or summon assistance. Of course he was capable of considering the consequences to himself. I endeavored in vain to hit upon some plan to outwit him or divert his mind from its purpose. We were both silent for a short time, when suddenly an idea struck me. Said I:

"Why not have your own heart cut out instead of mine and placed in the wheel? Its supply of nerve power must be much greater, and all its energies tend in the desired direction. Surely it would be much more effective for your purpose than mine."

"Yes, you are right," he conceded; "but there are difficulties in the way. First, it would be almost impossible to find a skilled surgeon willing to perform the operation. And again, I was once betrayed by one who made the same proposition that you have. I lay down with my breast bared, ready for him to remove my heart, when he suddenly slipped a pair of handcuffs on my wrists and bound my legs together. He then carried me off, and from him and his birelings I suffered various indignities. However, that is neither here nor there. I am out of his clutches now, and am not to be imposed upon again in the same way. Pardon me for doubting your sincerity, but I have learned to be on my guard. No; you must be the victim this time, and I the operator. Ah! we are almost there. I think it best that we jump off about a mile this side of the station, as it is necessary that our operations be carried on secretly. About sixty yards further on you see a large haystack close by the road. Just this side of it we will make the leap, and then we will have a walk of three or four miles across the country."

"I tell you I do not wish to jump off. Wait till we get to the station, and I will walk back with you."

"No; there are spies there whom I wish to avoid. Get ready."

"Wait! You jump off, and I will ride on and walk back to join you."

"No; that would be wasting time, and we've none to lose. Are you ready? We are almost there."

I made no reply, but returned suddenly and endeavored to grasp one of his legs and throw him down. But he was too quick for me. He seized me by the collar, lifted me up with apparent ease, and then grasped me around the body, firmly holding both of my arms to my sides. His strength was prodigious.

The engine whistled before the train began to slacken its speed. A brakeman came out of the car. I shouted for help. But my captor made the leap, carrying me with him. There was a violent concussion—a fearful rebound, and then unutterable confusion. Was I hurt? Was I killed? Was the awful tumult in my brain caused by the flight of the spirit from the body? How long would the struggle last? What would I see next?

These, and a flood of other wild questionings, darted through my brain with inconceivable rapidity, then a swift numbness settled upon me; and all became blank.

* * * * * *

I awoke and heard low-spoken words. After an instant's effort, I recollected everything. Two men were seated near me. I was lying on a couch, and could see faces peering in at a window and hear the hum of voices outside.

As I opened my eyes, two men arose and regarded me intently. I concluded that they were physicians.

"Any bones broken?" I asked.

"No," one of them replied.

"Any other injuries?"

"A few bruises."

"Shall I try to arise?"

"Not just yet."

"Here, take this," said the other doctor, extending a glass of wine.

I drank it and sat up. Beyond a slight dizziness, I experienced no uncomfortable feeling. I expressed the opinion that I was all right, in which the doctors were disposed to concur.

"How about the other one?" I asked.

"Was he a friend of yours?"

"No, not even an acquaintance."

"How did you happen to be with him?"

I related the matter briefly, and then repeated my inquiry.

"Well, he's dead."

"Poor fellow!" I exclaimed. "He must have been crazy."

"Yes, he escaped from Dr. Y.'s asylum about eight hours ago. A telegram was received here describing him, and officers were waiting to search the train. The brakeman saw him make the leap with you in his arms, and the train was stopped. You were picked up, and have been here about half an hour."

"How comes it that he was killed, while I got off so easy?"

"He struck the ground first, and broke the violence of your fall. You rebounded against a haystack, and were only bruised a little."

"Oh, yes—I remember the haystack was there. Poor fellow! He must have been shattered from head to foot."

"Yes. There are not many whole bones in his body."

It turned out that my crazy companion was a hopeless lunatic. I learned something of his history. Perpetual motion was his hobby, and for years he had been bent on carrying out the scheme he had unfolded to me. He possessed fine natural abilities, and in early life had given promise of a brilliant career. But the taint of insanity was in his blood, and took the direction that has been indicated. His madness was his own destruction. As for me, although it is not within the bounds of probability that I will ever again meet with even a remotely similar adventure, I have ever since made it a point to scrutinize critically the faces of travelers who tend to sociability or communicativeness. Do you wonder at it?

Scenes in the Famine District of India

(Letter from Tirhoot, in London Times.)

Buhgra was, on the occasion of my visit, a place where famine in its worst form had suddenly appeared, and taken all by surprise. The young Civilian, who had just appeared, had to hurry off to another village; the engineer had only just arrived, and was without a horse or a conveyance, a house or food; and bands of hungry poor were daily coming in from their villages. Every official was working with a will, but all confessed, here and elsewhere, what was only too evident—that from four to six weeks had been lost.

As I stood in a mango grove with the young magistrate at sunrise, upwards of a hundred women, with two or three children each, collected—collected, I should more correctly say crawled—around us in the space of five minutes. They were at once entered for charitable relief, and as I left, hundreds of others, new cases, were flocking for the same purpose. The most callous observer could not look at the sight without being deeply moved. Some, in family groups, sat apart from others, the higher groups away from the lower or outcasts, all in the same dire straits, but the more respectable mute, passive, almost stolid.—The observer soon learns to distinguish what I may call the two famine faces—that which is pinched, anxious and imploring, and that which has gone further, and is marked by the far-away look which characterizes the dying. The Magistrate told me he had just witnessed the death of a young man on the roads, and his superior had reported the deaths of three others, also youths, the day after they began to work. Another told me of two Brahminee women who stood before him and bared their shriveled breasts, that he might see to what they had been reduced. But this sight seemed to me worse than those. While the names were being registered, some of the women similarly put aside their fluttering rags, and then prostrated themselves on the ground, literally howling for food. Half of the children were suffering from that same affections of the eyes, which I had seen at Pondoul, and, which, I believe, is solution of the cornea caused by want. It is not unknown among the very poor who apply to our dispensaries in times of plenty. Others has sores and skin diseases, while one child of six was so far gone that his head rested always on his breast, and he had no strength to crawl or totter, while his mother—who, fortunately, had no others with her,—could hardly drag the poor sufferer along. In a few minutes all were provided with rice. Returning to Durbunga, twelve miles off, along the new line of road, I rested in the village of Madoopore. Most of the men and a few women were at work on the road. The Brahmins complained bitterly that they were not fed and could not work. A boy came up with a bleeding arm, complaining that he had been assaulted by a shopkeeper, whose stores he doubtless tried to steal. On this the whole village broke out into curses on the "*banians*," or traders generally, for selling food so dear. I visited the principal shop, and found nothing but the coarsest millets and peas—no wheat or barley. Government rice was for sale at ten pounds the shilling, but the people preferred the bulk of the coarser food at a penny a pound, which gave them at least one meal a day. A planter pointed out to me the disappearance of the village dogs as a test of the intensity of the famine. The people can no longer feed them, and they die or are driven elsewhere. But a more fantastic test was a sight I saw at the Durbunga end of the road as I was about to enter the town. An unfortunate starveling, half ascetic, half snowman, passed me, with his monkey, on their way to the relief works. It would be difficult to say which was the more emaciated. Starvation seemed to have given the animal's face a more human expression than ever. There was a fellowship in suffering between the two which was most pathetic.

Brazilian Characteristics.

Brazilian gentlemen are remarkable for temperance and frugality, and also for natural talent, though they cannot compete with the natives of most counties in industry. They enjoy works on literature and science, but the upper classes spend a most monotonous existence, taking several naps a day, and, in fact, fritter away their lives in endless idleness. The climate is delicious, but enervating. They have no out-of-door games, no debating clubs, lectures, or appliances which Europeans or Northerners delight in. For this reason young Englishmen sent out as clerks have a dreary, unsocial life, and too often take refuge in the excitement of dissipation.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Camel's Hair Wraps—Traveling Suits—House Jackets—Novelties in Suits—Lingerie etc., etc.

The last place where we should expect John the Baptist's mantle to fall, is upon fashionable women, but they transform it into the symbol of luxury—India shawls and cashmeres. Something more like the ascetic robe with the leathern girdle, are the large cloaks of camel's hair cloth for stylish traveling wear, in the form of ladies' Ulsters, or like waterproofs with fitted backs.

The Ulster which has been worn by ladies as well as gentlemen in England these two years, and introduced here last fall, is a plain great coat with ample skirts, but no fullness, double-breasted, with high revers and turndown collar, the only ornamental touch being very large flat buttons of colored pearl, with Japanese carving. The Ulster is neither so easy or picturesque as a cloak made after the model of our own army overcoat, belted and caped would be.

Traveling suits are made of gray or brown cloth, undressed cashmere or camel's hair, with basque cut in tabs behind, and very short fronts, round apron and square back to the overskirt. These suits have no trimming, the finish given by stitching the inch hems a second time on the edge, as coats are treated, being preferred to braids. Round horn buttons of moderate size are used, and the single flounce is laid in clusters of side pleats with equal plain spaces.

A feature of the season is the use of checks and stripes for trimming plain suits; but the check must match the olive, gray, or wood-color of the dress precisely. A dark olive green poplin has collar, cuffs and revers of the same, checked with white. Stripes are worn bayadere fashion, a whim that reappears with brevity. A fine gray tafeta country suit has a sleeveless jacket of clear striped gray and white, the stripes crossing the back without seam, the tabs edged with a band of the dark material, the sleeves of gray with two striped straps forming the cuff. The gray skirt had a barred flounce, laid in two inch box pleats, faced on both edges with gray, and the round apron overskirt a wide, short end of striped stuff behind. A row-and-row hat of gray and white straw, with gray scarf and knot of deep red stocks with grayish foliage, is appropriate for this suit.

Black drap d'ete of quality so fine that the twill is indistinguishable, takes the place of cashmere for racques and polonaises at once useful and stylish. The plainest polonaise has a jacket back, symmetrical side forms, and a belt from the side seams holding the front. A silk band a finger wide trims the edge of the skirt, but not the fronts, which have one short dart, and are closed by knots of ribbon with short ends. The neck has neither collar nor ruff, but a fine erect pleating an inch wide in the round throat. Handsome jackets and round apron overskirts of cashmere, to be worn with silk demi-trains, have the tabs and shoulders wrought in light scrolls of chainstitch beaded, with centres in raised work. The deep cuff is covered with a similar design, and lines of embroidery down the centre of the draped apron end a little above the hem, which is finished with heavy twist fringe and jet tassels, headed by a satin piping. Designs copy old-fashioned embroideries of tulips and fleur de lys in raised work, double chain and beadstitch. Figures of fancy cord filled with jet are effective with less work.

The new sacques in cashmere are of pleasing shape, with flowing, pointed vest fronts sloping to the sides, but square in the back, the tabs and cuffs covered with embroidery, having raised designs in the centre like those of old court suits. A large street sacque of this style is scalloped with deep falls of yak lace that completely imitates fine old guipure, and costs something like $4 a yard.

A house jacket with pleated front has lines of embroidery headed between cords on each pleat. Over jackets have loose pointed fronts falling below the waist, embroidered in border of large trefoils in satin stitch, wreathed with finer work, and yak guipure fulled on the edge. Elegant sleeveless jackets of drap d'ete have rich borders of cut-out work, surrounded by chain stitch seven rows deep, as close as can be worked, with trefoils in relief, mingling the effect of embroidery with that of lace. Work in colored silks may be too gay for many liking, but the cashmere house jackets, with border wrought in shaded silks—olive-green leaves and clustered pink flowers whose tints seem mellowed by time, can hardly be criticised by the nicest taste.

The Berlin basket cheek is newer than the diagonal cloth for street jackets, and needs different trimming. The plain finish of these jackets, in which their favor consists, admits nothing more than a wide armure silk galloon, stitched on the edge, instead of the bias silk facings of plain cloths. The collar, lapels and pockets are small, the buttons of moderate size again, and though the French form is very much liked, new models have small, well-drawn side forms instead of the broad English shapes. If galoon is not used, armure jackets are piped on the edges with silk, often in pearl gray or light blue.

A few seasons ago, shawl suits were a novelty. Turkish toweling was next used. Striped bed-ticking was stylish for overdress last year, and very pretty and Italian-looking it was, over black or dark blue silk, as a few persons found who had taste to divorce its idea from pillow-cases and mattresses. What do you think is the last convertible material? Tablecloth, or unbleached damask, which was introduced last year, abroad. The sort for dresses does not actively suggest dinner-cloths, being of the ecru shade not seen in table linen, and the figure like huckaback, with narrow damask border. The French jacket and overskirt are edged with deep raveled and netted fringe; the skirt has no fringe, but is looped to form an apron, and hanging at the sides. The feature of the jacket is a flat diagonal scrap with fringed ends crossing the back from the left shoulder to the waist, which lessens the width of the figure. On the ecru as on most inexpensive suits nothing is so much used as the durable white horn button, in round or half drop shapes. There is much to be liked in these holiday damasks, which are serviceable, thick, yet cool, and not injured by dust or damp, but they are certain to be copied so quickly that their popularity will not last as it deserves.

Suit patterns are shown in the finest undressed linen, flax gray, drab or dark unbleached, with pleated trimmings ready-made in the nicest manner, pressed and in order to finish the suits at once.

A light drab linen has the jacket finished with collar, cuffs and revers of fine striped black and white linen, with border, and flounced apron and skirt of knife-blade pleatings like the dress. An unbleached brown linen has flat diagonal pleatings bound with cigar brown, and is admirable in quality and finish.

Polonaise patterns in thin and substantial materials, cashmere, batiste and grenadine, show the new guipure work, centres of raised embroidery in plume and fern patterns, set in beautiful guipure netting, under which the material is cut out, leaving wide lace-like borders that add greatly to the lightness and richness of the garment. Entire polonaises are wrought in this work, embossed with embroidery leaving only enough of the material to hold the whole together. The new polonaises and jackets in yak guipure are of a quality before unknown, that reproduces the rich designs and varied stitches of old guipure, and the price, $50 for jackets and $100 for a polonaise, must be considered reasonable for articles that have almost the beauty and durability of the real lace. I must not omit to speak of the short, Turkish jackets, embroidered on heavy gros grain and Sicilienne in double rows of twist chain-stitch, with beads of the same color between, and flowers in beadstitch. The handsomest are in bronze silk embroidery with bronze beads, but they are also shown in mauve and lavender of metallic tints.

Fresh lingerie is opened each week, and there is hardly space to name its pretty variations. Pleated sets of single linen with half inch hem-stitched borders are the most lady-like, but there are needle-worked sets made to order for this market, with scalloped edges and tiny dots, stars and daisy pattern, fine percale sets with daisy worked in the corners, and batiste cut out in guipure work to suit every costume. The spring neckties are of pale blue, cream or black, with lilies of the valley, or moss rose buds wrought on the ends, but the usual addition to the ruff for the house, is a lace barbe with necklace of clematis encircling the ruff, or a spray of flowers at the throat. A similar knot on the lace of the left sleeve is worn with light toilets. Choice handkerchiefs are shown of clear batiste, delicately edged with buttonhole scallops and points, in color, and an inch border of fine blue, rose or violet foulard applique, with exquisite hem-stitch each side. These may be called dainty handkerchiefs, and the price $4 each, is sufficient for neglige. Ruffled and fine pleated sets for neck and wrists are seen of the same sort. My next will give some account of the freshest ideas for thin toilet.

The art of conducting advertising journals of interest to ladies and households is so much better understood, and is so improved on of late, that it ought not to be passed in this appropriate place without words. The Domestic, a sewing machine monthly, whose first number came out in April, with lively stories and good things enough to keep the country newspapers in pulage for four weeks to come, shows the hand of "Fanny Hobart," for years fashion editor of the New York Sunday *Times*. Baldwin's Monthly, which distributes 30,000 each month of a pink-tinted quarto, one of the nicest printed sheets in town, has proved in three years not merely a clever business idea, but a literary venture of taste and spirit.

It presents the novel aspect of a journal edited with care and liberality, which refuses subscribers! Its distribution is entirely gratuitous, but it is not sent over three months at a time to the same person, and as its contributors include old and popular names, when people want it continued they are taxed aback to find it receives no subscriptions. There are other journals I would like to mention, whose success allows them to keep quiet, notably Petroleum Nasby's dollar magazine out in Ohio among the grangers, which is paying back at a rate that would give some of the high-toned four-dollar monthlies green cows to hear of. But the sun is shining in New York at this minute, and I fear to lose it by adding another line.

SHIRLEY DARE.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1874.

Chinese Marriages.

A writer on Chinese manners says: "There is a tremendous scene when the bride is torn away from her parents and family to go to the strange husband, whom she has not yet seen; their copious weeping washing off the mauve paint and mixing it with the white, thus forming quite a landscape of hills, rivers, and bridges; but the bride's face is now entirely concealed by a long thick fringe hanging from her head dress of silk and jewels and flowers, utterly indescribable. No doubt when she gets inside her sentry-box she puts on a fresh coating of mauve or red raddle, in order to appear resplendent before her husband that is to be. There may be a good deal of real weeping, as also much that is sympathetic, for it is an absolute fact that if one woman sees another crying she cannot resist shedding tears also, especially if she could touch her sorrowing friend and attempt to console her. The bride, after many attempts, is at last secured in her chair, from which she has been constantly jumping out and rushing back into her mother's arms."

Another Donation by Vanderbilt

The Nashville *Banner* of Thursday says: "Rumors to the effect that Mr. Vanderbilt had made an additional donation of $100,000 in aid of the Vanderbilt University has been in circulation in Nashville for two days past, but we have refrained from publishing said rumors until the truth thereof could be established. The amount of this donation has been reported in sums ranging from $50,000 to $500,000. The Board of Trust held two sessions yesterday and one last evening. At the morning session the Secretary of the Board, Dr. R. A. Young, read a communication from Mr. Vanderbilt, donating the sum of $100,000, to be used as a building fund, in order that the University buildings may be completed in accordance with the plans and specifications for said buildings, which have heretofore been approved by him. The gift is made on condition that no portion of the money is to be used in getting the University under way, but is to be expended exclusively on the buildings."

RELIGIOUS.

There are 4,000 Episcopal clergymen in the United States.

The value of church property not taxed in this country is upwards of $700,000,000.

The German Empire has 25,000,000 Protestants and 15,000,000 Roman Catholics.

An Iowa clergyman, who had a donation party lately, has beans enough to last him thirty-seven years.

The New York *Freeman's Journal* says that it is eminently wrong for Catholics to join the order known as grangers.

No man ever sank under the burden of to-day. It is when to-morrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day that the weight is more than a man can bear.

A veteran Sunday School superintendent is Deacon A. K. Merill, of Haverhill, N. H., who has held that office for forty-seven years. He is now sixty-five years old.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage says that in the fashionable religious parascology of the day hell has been spoken of as "the great hellswear!"

Dr. B. I. Ives, the well known church dedicator in the East, has received the title of A. H. C. by Dr. Talmadge, of Brooklyn, which means "Apostle of Hard Cash."

A New York minister, troubled over the use of wine at the Lord's Supper, is reported as proposing the use of water colored with currant jelly, which is represented as making "a most beautiful liquid."

The annual report of the Iowa Baptist anniversaries gives the whole number of churches of this denomination in the State at 340, with an aggregate membership of 19,882. There are 175 pastors including 20 missionaries.

The archbishops and bishops of Lombardy, Italy, have addressed a protest to King Victor Emanuel, against the introduction of a law which makes it absolutely necessary to celebrate the civil before the religious rite of matrimony.

Mr. Moody has had the courage in the midst of his Scottish revival, to decline all offers of pecuniary assistance, and has lately quite surprised the people where he is working, by declining a thousand pound check from the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

Sensational preaching being now the order of the day, says the San Francisco *Post*, we should like to suggest a subject to some of our clergymen who have the finest furnished churches and the richest congregations. It is: "What Christ would have done with a million dollars."

If Christians will only continue in earnest prayer to plead the Lord's promises, to have faith in the simple statement of the Gospel, to agree as brethren among themselves, and to seek to put away all selfishness from their work, the Lord will continue to loving kindness to them that know Him, and add to the church daily of such as shall be saved.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, asks in the *Congregationalist*: "What right has the Park street church of Boston to take up $600,000 worth of the Lord's property in such a way that can give religious opportunities to 1,500 people in the morning and 800 or 1,000 in the afternoon, when it might be so invested as to carry the strength and consolation of the gospel to 10,000 or 15,000 people every Sabbath?"

There is always the sad possibility of exchanging coldness for the heat of a fire that has not been kindled at "the golden altar;" being animated by mere partisanship and rivalry, or by devotion to the narrow interests of a sect. Christian service with little sacrifice of that which Christianity chiefly aims to extirpate, and with little realization of that which Christianity chiefly aims to supply.

The Roman Catholic Bishop Hendricken, of Rhode Island, has pronounced strongly against the Ancient Order of Hibernians. On St. Patrick's day the divisions of the order were not allowed in the churches with their regalia on. A Hibernian, who has been interviewed on the subject, says that while the members have signs of recognition, the order exacts no such secrecy as that obtaining among Free Masons, and no oath is taken. None but a Roman Catholic Irishman or a son of Irish parents can join the order, which has about 600,000 members. The Providence Hibernians say that if Bishop Hendricken persists in his course they will appeal to the Archbishop of New York.

The Bay of All Beauties.

Rio de Janeiro well deserves the appellation of the "Bay of all Beauties." It presents a view which always offers some new scene of beauty and enchantment. From being surrounded by high mountains whose peaks tower above the clouds, and having a very narrow entrance, it was known among the Indian tribes, who owned the whole of the country before they were conquered by the harnessed chivalry of Spain, as "The Hidden Water." It is a small Mediterranean Sea, and what is fabled of the entrance to that sea is partly true of this, for here at the mouth stands one of the pillars of Hercules, the great Sugar-loaf Mountain, one thousand feet high, incoming over a little, like the leaning tower of Pisa. At its base crouch, like huge mastiffs, the batteries of San Jose and San Theodosia, while on the opposite side stands the frowning fortress of Santa Cruz like some grim sentinel. There are several other forts which guard the entrance to this beautiful bay.

Marriage—A Bit of Romance.

M. Beule, who has just died so suddenly, says the *Figaro*, was married in a most romantic manner. A few years ago, an artist of talent had painted his portrait and sent it to the exhibition. A young lady, an orphan, was passing through the rooms with her guardian, when she suddenly stopped before the picture, and, having regarded it earnestly for a long time said—"I will never marry any one but the original of that portrait." Her guardian laughed at her, but the girl was also determined, intelligent and indulged. A search had to be made for the Mr. B——, whose likeness had turned a young head. He was discovered, and being informed in what a strange fashion a pretty maiden had decreed that she would be his wife, he considered himself extremely fortunate to be the object of such a choice, and he was right, for he found a most generous heart mated to distinguished genius of mind.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4,00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.

THE GALAXY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4,50.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3,00, and BLADE both one year $4,00.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL price $1,50, and the LADE both one year for $2,50.

THE NURSERY, price $1,50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2,50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1,50, and BLADE both one year for $2,75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2 50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2,25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.

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APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2,00, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.

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CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,75.

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal assisted.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

HOW IT WORKS.

The general depression of business at the West, owing to a want of currency, is well illustrated in facts stated in the Chicago *Post and Mail*. It says that 4,000 men who have been employed in the pineries of Michigan and in the woods of Northwestern Indiana during the winter, are now in that city seeking work, which is not to be had. Let that paper tell its own story;

In other years, at this time railroad building was resumed, and employment was thus furnished for thousands of men, but this spring, railroad building is at a stand-still, the Baltimore & Ohio road being the only company employing many men in this capacity.

There are now upwards of two thousand of this class of laborers in the city, who being disappointed in finding the work which they had expected, know not which way to turn.

During 1872 the population of the city was greatly increased by people from all parts of the United States and England, who came to help in rebuilding the city, and for a time all mechanics and laborers found plenty of work at high wages.

This year there is no such demand for workmen as two years ago, yet the largest portion of the people who then came have remained here, and a large number are out of work, and have been idle for the past six months.

The burden of helping the unemployed to live through the winter has been largely upon the shoulders of the Relief and Aid Society. There are many able-bodied men who would not look for work as long as they could draw rations and lodgings from this source, but a more conservative policy will be pursued this spring.

To give some idea of the destitution prevailing, it may be mentioned that the Relief and Aid Society furnished 22,600 free lodgings, and 4,110 free meals to transient applicants from January 12 up to yesterday. One lodging house was on the South Side, at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, where there were about 150 lodgers each night, and the other house was on West Erie street. Both houses were closed during this week.

The Society also closed the doors of their Employment Bureau on last Thursday.

They have also recently discharged all the clerks and help that could possibly be dispensed with. Only two visitors are retained against eighty-five in the winter.

The coal given away since the beginning of November amounts to 7,000 tons.

Notwithstanding the large over-supply of laborers and mechanics already here, many more are coming from farms and from the Eastern cities, only to find themselves worse off than they were at home. Probably 2,000 people, mostly English, have left Chicago during the last six months to return to Europe.

This spring there are a great many Scandinavians returning home, the inducements being that times are more prosperous in Norway and Sweden, railroad building being carried on to a large extent.

Most of the emigrants coming to America this year are going to California.

A few from every steamer come to this city, having friends or relatives here. The whole number of people arriving is only about half as large as at this time last year.

The Relief and Aid Society will not give the same attention to the unemployed as heretofore, but will confine their attention to the really destitute, sick and helpless. There are now over 100 people at different hospitals, who were placed there through this Society.

Facts of this kind speak volumes, and clearly demonstrate the truth of our statement that the veto of the currency bill would produce great business depression throughout the West. Many enterprises which would have been pushed forward this season, had the Government given reasonable assurances that the people would not be longer oppressed by contraction, are now abandoned and laborers find no work at any price. Facts like these serve to show the absurdity of the theories advanced upon financial questions by those who attach some mysterious element to money and seek to treat it as something different in its nature from other property and subject to laws of which the people know little or nothing.

☞ It is some consolation to Louisiana and Arkansas to know that they are not alone in their trouble with about twice as many rulers as they can make room for. Yukatan is in a similar perplexity regarding Legislatures and Governors, and while the contesting parties are fighting for supremacy, trade, industry and public order are languishing.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg correspondents give a sad picture of religious persecution in the Polish provinces of Russia, which are in complete contradiction to the official statements which that Government has found it necessary to promulgate regarding the pretended liberty of conscience which it affects to encourage and permit to its subjects, in order to mislead the Western Powers of Europe, and give the impression to America that the advancement of enlightenment has made greater strides in Russia than the truth warrants.

The religious belief of the Poles has always been intensely Roman Catholic, and since their subjugation to foreign powers, they have adhered with great tenacity to the ancient faith of their ancestors, and, until recently, no proselyting efforts or persecutions have been successful in converting them to the Greek Church. Since 1841, powerful means hrve been resorted to by the Government to induce these people to unite with the established church of Russia, but until 1869 they did not assume the character of persecutions. In the latter year, however, the Bishop of Chelm gave strict orders to the prelates under his jurisdiction, to conform to the ceremonials of the Greek faith, and to preach in the Russian language, since the disciples of the Roman Catholic Church were so rapidly increasing, through the proselyting spirit of the Poles, as to endanger the perpetuity of the Russian Church. In conformity with this edict, all the so-called Polish innovations, and its language, were forbidden, and strict adherence to the rites and ceremonials of the orthodox faith commanded. Some priests obeyed, and others refused, and in 1871 and '72 more stringent orders to the same effect were promulgated, while the civil authorities were requested to see that the orders were obeyed, although they were commanded not to use force except where tumults arose between the Greek Catholics, who sought to enforce the Government edicts, and the Roman Catholics, who refused to submit to them.

The anticipated disorders from refusal to comply with the Government demands occurred in twenty-six parishes, whose priests were arrested and sent to prison, and whose peasants were commanded to accept Russian priests in their stead. This naturally aroused the combative spirit of the peasants, and in many localities they stoned the Greek priests, and in the villages of Cralef and Protulin successfully resisted the military, who attempted to arrest them, by stones and pikes. They were then fired upon and many of them killed, while the prisons were crowded with the remainder, who were forced to yield submission. Since the year 1872 until the present time, the persecutions of the Roman Catholics have continued, and when the prisons became too small to hold them, they were sentenced to be beaten, the men receiving fifty blows of the knout, the women twenty-five, and children ten without regard to distinction of sex, some women who were violent in their language and incited others thereby to resistance, receiving as many as *one hundred and fifty blows*. In consequence of these continued persecutions and the arrest and long detention in prison of the peasants, they were unable to till their lands, having neither time to sow or reap, and ruination and starvation followed, so utterly breaking the spirit of the persecuted that they have mostly submitted and united with the Greek Catholic Church, whose monks and ecclesiastics now praise God for the new triumphs achieved by their holy religion in the conversion of 230,000 Poles and Russians. That the Russian Government has felt itself forced to make numerous explanations defending its actions, on the plea of an unavoidable struggle against Ultramontanism, whose emissaries were inciting the resistance which led to "certain disturbances in the interior parishes," is partly true, while the explicit admission in these explanatory statements, that the Greek Episcopal authority must be enforced and the union with Rome abolished, and that of Russia substituted, evinces plainly that liberty of conscience regarding religious tenets is completely destroyed in those districts where it has hitherto been tolerated in the imperial domains of the Czars.

IMPORTANT REFORMS.

The general appropriation bill, as completed by the Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House of Representatives, contemplates three important reforms, viz.: The reduction of clerical force in all the Executive departments, from which an economy of about $2,000,000 annually is expected to result; the complete reorganization of the War Department, by abolishing the system hitherto in operation, by which "general service men" by scores, as sergeants, hospital stewards, etc., are detailed to clerical duties, while drawing commutation and salaries from the army appropriations. It is advocated that this reform will place the force in the Department under control of Congress, instead of, as now, leaving it to the discretion of the Secretary only, and save the Government an annual expenditure of $200,000. The third reform contemplates greater economy in reduction of expenditures, in the making of appropriations in detail of the cost of printing bonds and currency, instead of empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to expend for this purpose a percentage on the face value of all notes and securities printed. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, is the author of the legislation which has inaugurated these changes, which it is claimed are urgently demanded by the absolute necessity of all possible economy in every Government department, owing to the monitary and financial difficulties from which the country has suffered for the past nine months.

☞ The Washington *Star* states that a gentleman in that city scratched his name on a gold dollar seventeen years ago, and sent it off on the current of trade. The curious may be disappointed to learn that he has not seen it since.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Telegrams of the 4th inst., report the welcome news that the water is at last receding along the coast regions below Natchez, and while this inspires hope that the destructive inundations which have caused such terrible suffering and loss of property to the inhabitants of the Lower Mississippi Valley, have spent their force, it must not be forgotten that their effects is even more apparent now than during the first excitement caused by the calamity, and that the suffering of the people in the inundated districts, must continue some time after the decline of the water, as very many families have become destitute, having lost everything, and are without food, clothing or shelter.

Reliable correspondents from the inundated regions represent that the suffering and destitution consequent upon the floods far surpasses the representations of the press dispatches from New Orleans and other points. Thirty-two million acres of alluvial land, highly adaptable to cotton and sugar culture, have been submerged, and of this area only 150,000 acres are now above water. Should the floods subside by the middle of May, nearly half a crop of cotton may be produced if no other accidents befall it, and should the water remain until the first of June, this hope will fail entirely. Under these circumstances, at the best calculation no more than 300,000 bales of cotton can be grown in the flooded districts, where the average annual yield has been 900,000 bales. The crop of 40,000 acres planted to sugar cane is not only a total loss for the present year, but also for the next, as last year's sprouts as well as the new cane have been wholly destroyed. Dispatches from Monroe, La., of April 24, state that it is impossible to estimate the losses of the overflow in that region, the water being higher than was ever known before. The town is a literal island, from which the only exit is by boats or swimming. Business is completely suspended, and fully 1,000 people are dependent on rations. The stock is gathered on the dry places at the top of levees and on narrow strips of land, and is in a starving condition, and being tormented by the stinging of buffalo gnats which threaten to kill it. Aside from these calamities, the soil being washed away, its future fertility will be greatly impaired.

The report of the Relief Committee on the 25th inst., says that the nine best cotton producing parishes of Carroll, Morehouse, Richland, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, Caldwell, Concordia and Catahoula have been entirely inundated, and as their population is about 80,000, some idea of the suffering may be conceived. In the sugar growing parishes of Point Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Terrebonne and Plaquemines the overflow covers 2,500 000 acres, and has ruined 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, a large quantity of rice, and the stock, household goods, etc., of the planters, numbering a population of about 123,000. Of this number, at least 25,000 are suffering from absolute destitution, while all have lost heavily. Relief is being extended to the unfortunates as rapidly as possible, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston and other metropolitan cities having responded liberally to the call of the sufferers, whose immediate necessities have been provided for by their quick and timely assistance.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

If the President's veto message created feelings of disappointment and gloom throughout all departments of the productive industry of the country, his promulgation, in semi-official form, of still stronger hard money doctrines, since the appearance of the message, must indeed cast a dark shadow over the hearts of the people who have so earnestly hoped and expected relief from existing financial embarassments and business depression. It is now believed that no measure can be adopted, with the consent of the President, which will not look towards the crushing out of business energy by a general depreciation in prices of labor and its products and the enchancement of the value of every dollar of currency held by those who look to interest alone for their support and increase of wealth. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

There seems to be much doubt whether the Senate Finance Committee will be able to report any compromise currency, and to-day both sides are disposed to think that the chances of securing anything beyond withdrawing $25,000,000 from the East are very slight.

There was a law passed last year requiring the withdrawal of $25,000,000 from Eastern banks for distribution among Western and Southern banks, but the administration refused to enforce it, and what evidence has Congress that such a law will be enforced hereafter? Will it be any more difficult for the Comptroller of the Currency, or any other Government officer, to disobey the law in 1874 than it was in 1873? Will not the same influences be brought to bear upon the officer whose duty it is to make this redistribution now, that were so effectual then? Congress owes it to itself and to the people of the country, to know why its acts are set at defiance by subordinate government officials, where such vast interests are involved.

The President may veto every measure adopted by Congress for the relief of the people, but he should not be ignorant of the fact that, under such a policy, the next Congress will be strong enough to set aside vetoes. There is not a Congressional district in the Middle, Western, and Southern States which will not send unqualified currency expansionists to the next Congress, unless the present Congress succeeds in affording such relief as will secure business prosperity to the country. This is not idle talk; neither is it a threat. It is only the statement of a fact which is justified by the expressions of public sentiment. Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, and other cities, send out contraction resolutions adopted by men whose interests lead them to favor a measure which will add to the purchasing power of their money; but in every one of these cities, nine out of ten who go to the polls to vote will support no man who cannot be relied upon to stand by the interests of the producing classes, and protect them against the aggressions and oppressions of exacting money lenders.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Telegrams from Madrid to London, dated May 1st, announced the defeat of the Carlists by the National troops in the province of Tarragona, and important successes by the Republican armies in Arragon and Abbante, and expressed sanguine hopes that Bilbao would be in their hands in less than a week, since the Royalists had been forced to abandon all their fortified positions at San Pedro, Acanto and San Juliana, and with their occupation of Portugalete, that of Bilbao must necessarily follow, as it was scarcely possible to beat back the conquering forces from this point. Later dispatches confirm the surrender of Bilbao, and its evacuation by the Carlists, and though this report was contradicted by the emissaries of the latter, in a dispatch from Bayonne, it is not credited. While the Carlists yet occupy several formidable positions, they have probably been forced to yield them before this time. The battle before Bilbao was a very severe one, and began at 5 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, continuing until evening, when the Royal forces commenced a retreat, and General CONCHA entered the city at the head of his troops. The Carlist General, ANDECHAQUA was killed in the engagement, and the city much injured by the bombardment, the large Cathedral of San Pedro Anbanto being demolished and other prominent buildings laid in ruins.

These important successes by the Republican army indicate the growing strength of the Government and the weakness and loss of prestige of the royal sentiment in Spain. Should SERRANO not now betray the cause of the party who elevated him to power, and the trust they confided to him, which he has too much sagacity to do, so long as its power is constantly in the ascendant, and should the political and military leaders not weaken their strength by individual ambition and dissensions, a speedy and complete triumph of republicanism over monarchial government must ensue.

In connection with these important events in the political situation of Spain, comes the gratifying, though surprising intelligence, that CASTELAR has avowed himself in favor of the establishment of a Federative Republic. During his Presidency he oppored the measure, then advanced by Senor PI MARGALL, with all the power which he could bring to bear upon it, and insured thereby its temporary defeat, and the inauguration of a centralized Republican Government, without which he believed it impossible to cope with the Monarchists. Upon this point Senors CASTELAR and PI MARGALL became so divided in opinion that they were unable to longer work together, and through this lamentable division, CASTELAR'S power in the Cortes became weakened to such an extent that the reactionists, ultramontanists and military conspirators, uniting under the Generalship of SERRANO, succeeded by force and trickery in his overthrow. Had these two republican leaders cooperated in January last, the Republic would not only have been maintained, but the great reforms in Church and State, together with the abolition of slavery in Cuba, would have been in a far more progressive state than at present, if not entirely established. Through his temporary defeat, the great Spanish orator and liberator has learned wisdom, and now he realizes that if the social, political, and religious freedom of his country is ever to become an accomplished and fixed fact, all the republican elements must be firmly and strongly united. Should this be the case, there is one more hope for Spain, and in the return to power of CASTELAR and PI MARGALL, in the future, and their unity of purpose, the prospects for a firm, powerful, Republican Government are brighter than at any time heretofore since the commencement of the present civil war.

☞ No gentleman is considered *au fait* in the fashionable circles of the Sandwich Islands, unless he be a member of the Fire Department, King KALAKAUA, the present sovereign, having served in that capacity thirteen years at Honolulu, and as CINCINNATUS was taken from the plow to guide the destinies of his country, so KALAKAUA was elevated from the position of Foreman of the Engine Company No. 4 to the royal throne of the Sandwich Islands. In reply to the congratulations of his fellow laborers in the Fire Department, he stated that he should always feel proud to consider himself one of their number, and in case of an emergency should not hesitate to join the firemen on the brakes if occasion required. Consequently, bachelor firemen are the prizes in the matrimonial market of the "Paradise of the Pacific."

☞ The death of Mr. JAMES BOGARDUS, one of our celebrated mechanicians and scientists, occurred at New York on the 14th ult., at the age of 74. He was the inventor of a three-wheeled chronometer clock, a ring flyer for cotton spinning, the excentric mill, new and valuable engraving machines, and a dry gas meter for which he obtained a gold medal from the American Institute in 1836. Three years later, the English Government gave him the prize for the invention of a plan for manufacturing postage stamps over 2,000 competitors. Subsequently, he invented a machine for pressing glass, and one for cutting India rubber into fine threads. Many other valuable mechanical inventions owe their birth to him, whose merits have been unjustly appropriated by others.

☞ Oysters are rapidly becoming acclimatized in the bays and inlets of the Pacific coast, through the enterprise of the "Pacific Oyster Company," which ten years ago imported oysters from Newark Bay, New Jersey, and planted large beds at Oakland and other localities favorable to their production. They were only an inch in length when planted, requiring 2,500 to fill a barrel. Recently as large and fine oysters as the East produces have been raked up, the result of the enterprise being so encouraging as to warrant the prospect of a great abundance of these delicious bivalves, through their perfect acclimatization in regions where they are not indigenous.

☞ Late essays anent the Devil have awakened considerable controversy about his habitation, and among it the old story on JEDEDIAH BURCHARD, the revivalist, which the Cleveland *Herald* gives as follows:

Burchard and Finney—the latter still living at Oberlin—were walking near a furnace, into the fires of which they could look. Burchard arrested Finney by the question: "Finney, do you wish to know how hot hell is?" I'll tell you. You see that white heat in Bill Smith's furnace; well, suppose a man could live in hell, and should jump from hell into that furnace; that furnace is so much colder than hell, that the man would freeze to death in five minutes."

In olden times, the ministers who could paint the most revolting pictures of perdition were the most successful "revivalists," but in these latter days, men are chiefly induced to lead Christian lives from principle and a sense of duty, and not from fear of such a place as BURCHARD described.

☞ Among the applicants for admission to membership in Mr. BEECHER'S church, a few evenings since, was an Irishwoman, having a letter from a Presbyterian pastor in Ireland. "Were you brought up in the Church?" was one of Mr. BEECHER'S questions. "No, sir," replied the woman, innocently; "I was brought up about four miles from it." Mr. BEECHER wanted to laugh, but it went no farther than a twitching at the corners of his big mouth as he said kindly, "I mean were you brought up in religious learning?"

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* turns back the leaves of its recollection to 1816, to tell what happened then, and all for the purpose of reconciling the people to the present unseasonable weather. It says of 1816:

In some parts of the country there was frost during every month of the year, and a snow storm in July. Fodder was so scarce in the New England States that people had to kill their cattle to keep them from starving, and a general conviction prevailed that the climate was growing permanently colder. The loss of the East proved the gain to the West, for the cold weather and short crops greatly stimulated emigration to the Western Reserve.

☞ Queen VICTORIA completes her 55th year during the present month. She is reported as having resumed some considerable portion of her former gayety within the past few months, and as her enormous fortune renders her the most desirable match in Europe, widower and bachelor princes are taking courage again, in the hope that, notwithstanding her years, she may be induced to change her single life again for one of double blessedness, or cussedness.

☞ An unsettled question, is the intoxicating qualities of beer. Even Germans are not positive that a man may not drink a sufficient quantity to "upset him," but just what that quantity is, no one knows. One honest German, when questioned upon this subject, replied: "Vell, I trinks from seventy to eighty glasses a day, und I feel all straight in mine upper story for any kind of beesiness, but I can't tell vat it voud do mit men vat makes a swill-tub of himself."

☞ Bald Mountain is behaving as unsatisfactorily as ever, and disappointing the hopes conceived by tourists, health seekers, and newspaper correspondents egarding the phenomenal volcanic demonstrations which it has promised. Though it has continually grumbled and rumbled internally since the ides of February, it is now, apparently, no nearer an eruption than when its first manifestations excited the false hope that it might prove an American Hecla or Vesuvius.

☞ We have yet to see the first Western public journal which does not censure the HARPERS for their effort to degrade those Senators who favored currency expansion. And yet how much worse are the HARPERS than other Eastern journalists? Have they not pronounced every supporter of what they term "inflation" both a knave and a fool?

☞ The Duchess of Edinburgh is said to "dress like a dawdy," and thereby to have offended English taste. Furthermore, she is unhappy because the beautiful ALEXANDRINA takes precedence of her on all public occasions. Her plain, expressionless features do not please the populace, who make very unfavorable comparisons, as far as she is concerned, between her and the Princess of Wales.

☞ Late Irish correspondents say that there never was a period in the history of Ireland when the clergy had so little influence over the masses as at present. As education advances, those wielding political influence think for themselves, and the recent introduction of secret voting has manifested this fact to a surprising degree.

☞ The Columbus *Journal* is in favor of currency contraction, low wages, and low prices for the products of labor. In defending its position, it says: "Really, it does seem like going too far back, to go over the elementary principles of finance." We knew the contractionists had departed far from the elementary principles of finance, but we did not suppose they would acknowledge it.

☞ The fact that the Congressional Committee engaged in investigating the affairs of the District of Columbia are compelled to employ detectives to hunt up unwilling witnesses, cannot be accepted as evidence of innocence on the part of the accused.

☞ The St. Louis *Globe* gives this pointed thrust at the STANLEY dispatches to the New York *Herald* describing the funeral of LIVINGSTONE:

"If we are to judge by the New York *Herald's* cable special a distinguished reception was given to Stanley at Westminster Abbey last Saturday, advantage of which was taken by the executors of a medical man named Livingstone to inter his remains."

☞ The eight hour law of Massachusetts has just been repealed, and ten hours re-established for a day's work. Now contract the currency, and pay from two to four shillings per day to laborers and mechanics, and Boston will be happy.

☞ DANIEL MCFARLAND, the unhung murderer of RICHARDSON, has sued the publishers of the book entitled "History of the New York Tombs" for $50,000, claiming that his character is injured to that extent. Character must be exceedingly valuable in New York.

☞ The new variety of opium now largely cultivated in Persia threatens to seriously affect the opium traffic of East India, as it is superior in quality and yields more in quantity. Great Britain has hitherto drawn enormous revenues from her commerce in this drug, which Persia now promises to divide with her

☞ American scholars are winning laurels in European schools, evincing that the American intellect makes itself a name everywhere. GEORGE LOCKHART RIVES, of New York, recently won the prize at the University of Cambridge for the best English essay upon Shakespearean literature.

☞ We are not yet ready to yield the palm to Canadian jurymen. A Missouri jury, in the case of a man found with ten bullets in his head, decided that "he had been shot, or met some bad accident in some manner not just now known." Tally one for Missouri.

☞ Down in Georgia women do not rely upon tedious divorce laws. Recently a woman picked up a brickbat and threw at a cat, when she hit and killed her husband, who was standing twenty paces behind her.

☞ Members of the New York Legislature raised $6,700 for the Democratic member from Sullivan county, whose printing office was destroyed by fire. It is astonishing how a man can stand grief under such circumstances.

☞ Should Judge HOAR'S bill concerning citizenship become a law, it will have the effect to render Miss NELLIE GRANT, and other American ladies who follow her example by marrying foreigners, aliens to the land of their nativity.

☞ The Bald Mountain grumblings and tremblings continue, and the people in that vicinity are not in the most happy state of tranquility; indeed, they are very much frightened, and many are seeking safety in flight from the vicinity.

☞ St. Louis challenges the whole world to beat a 21½ pound baby. The challenge relates to quantity, not quality.

☞ There are more Communists in France who are anxious to be shot. They are again engaged in efforts to stir up local strife.

☞ The New York Legislature has passed a compulsory education bill, which only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mrs. Oliphant has a new novel, "For Love and Life," in press.

Mr. William Morris, author of the "Earthly Paradise," has published a new poem.

The Confederate General Joseph E. Johnson's account of his campaign is published.

Mr. Swinburne has completed his tragedy, "Bothwell. It will exceed in length the limits of a stage piece.

A new German epic, by Adolf Stern, is devoted to Gutenberg, who has been sadly neglected heretofore by the Muses.

Arrangements have been made towards the preparation of a biography of Rev. Dr. Kirk.

The New Shakspeare Society of London will print a tr atise on the chronological order of Shakspeare's plays by Mr. Fleay.

Lee & Shepard, the late Senator Sumner's publishers, issue this week his posthumous monograph, "Prophetic Voices Concerning America."

A congress of Austrian writers has been called to meet at Vienna, to mediate on literary questions between France and the German Empire.

Miss Meteyard, the author of the "Life of Wedgwood," has in press a "Handbook of Wedgwood Manufactures."

George Alfred Townsend, having received some tempting offers for literary work, contemplates an early retirement from journalism.

A new story on the dangers to which seamen are exposed, called "Davie Blake, the Sailor," is announced in England by a Mrs. Sewell.

The University Library of Strasbourg has received an augmentation of 80,000 volumes during the past year, and now numbers about 300,000 in all.

"The Rose of Tuolomne" is generally considered one of Harte's best stories. The New York *Times* paid him $800 for it.

The title of Anna Dickinson's new lecture is "Between Us Be Truth." Truth is very good if it isn't naked; but, on the whole, we should prefer that between us be a partition. —*Ex.*

The *World* thinks that after having lived in Europe the best portion of his life, and studied people and places to the top of his bent, it is rather cool in Mr. Bayard Taylor to advise Americans to stay away.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald is editing a new edition, in three volumes, of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Boswell issued two editions of his book, the first in 1791, the second in 1793.

Theodore Tilton's novel in the *Golden Age*, "Tempest Tossed," which the *Christian Union* calls brilliant and strikingly original, has elicited proposals to publish it in book form from thirteen different houses.

Anna Dickinson has not written the novel it was reported Osgood was about to publish. She is, however, going to write a book—not a novel—which she has not yet begun. Her health has failed of late, and she intends to pass the summer abroad.

The Khedive of Egypt is collecting for a library, which he has founded at Cairo, the valuable Arabic manuscripts preserved in mosques and monasteries throughout his dominions. He has already secured thirty copies of the Koran, one of which is 1,150 years old.

"Quatre-Vingt-Treize," the new work of Victor Hugo, has been translated into almost all living languages except the German. The *Gaulois* now states that the author has authorized "one of the invaders" to translate it for the semi-official journal of Bismarck at Strasbourg. Thereupon the *Gaulois* accuses Victor Hugo of want of patriotism.

The nuns of the Convent of the Visitation at Nancy, have discovered a number of manuscript sermons by Bossuet, which have never been published. They were left in the said convent by the great preacher himself when he visited it. The MS. is now in the hands of Col. Ferval, and will ere long be made public. Among many interesting documents it contains all the letters addressed by Bossuet to the famous Duchess de Valliere upon her conversion. The volume will be formed out of the material at present in the hands of Col. Ferval.

A Duel of the Gentler Sex.

It is related that two girls in the Royal tobacco factory at Madrid recently killed each other in a hand-to-hand contest. The mode adopted by the combatants was as romantic as it was barbarous. The antagonists, who were about 20 years old, and remarkably handsome, repaired, on Sunday morning, accompanied by certain of their comrades, to a village some four or five miles distant, where they breakfasted sumptuously at different tables. The repast ended, they closed the window curtains, stripped themselves to the waist, and requested their friends to leave the room. Then, at a given signal, they attacked each other with navajas, and slashed and thrust, until both fell to the floor mortally wounded! When a few minutes had elapsed their friends re-entered the room. Estefania, one of the combatants, had received ten wounds, from which she bled to death in about half an hour. Casilda, her antagonist, died somewhat sooner from a ghastly wound in the neck.

THE SEASON FASHIONS.

Late Spring and Early Summer Fabrics — Street Dresses — Wraps and Mantles — Hats and Bonnets — Combs, Coiffures, Collarets, etc. — Children's Fashions.

Prepared for the Toledo BLADE.

So backward has the season been in our latitude that but one month more remains of Spring's fabled "etherial mildness," and winter garments are still comfortable, those who in anticipation of warmer days have prepared a wardrobe accordingly, scarce having had an opportunity of giving it an airing, and already summer styles illustrate the pages of Mrs. Fashion's literature, and descriptions of summer materials eclipse all others. Nevertheless, we notice a few fabrics for late spring wear, as many of our lady readers, like ourselves, scarcely realize that summer is as near as the almanac assures us is the fact. Hair striped silks of solid colors are very elegant for ceremonious toilets, where black silks have become monotonous and wearisome, though the latter as ever compose the standard materal, with those who do not care for an extensive wardrobe. For house dresses *Satine de Chine* is highly recommended, as are also mohairs *de beges* and wool delaines; in summer fabrics the variety is very extensive, consisting of canvas batiste, a coarse novelty neither durable nor pretty, linen goods of many species, beautiful finely twilled challis, *croise* cloth or barred serge, silk finished cambrics, cotton satines, percales, piques, old style satin striped calzarines, grenadines and summer silks. In colors, grays, browns and black predominate in the heavier goods, and white, corn, buff, pinks and blues for the wash fabrics, together with the various gray linen hues.

STREET DRESSES.

The best and most reliable fashion writers deplore the wearing of the demi-train upon the street, since that appendage, though graceful for the house, when not too long, is not intended to sweep the mud and mire, and why ladies will persist in wearing it, is a mystery, when it may be so easily arranged to escape contact with filth. Polonaise, basques and overskirts divide the popular favor, and though in various modifications, their differences are not sufficiently great to merit description. Where overskirts are not worn the skirt is very much trimmed. Coat sleeves still prevail, though their shape like the basque, palonaise and overskirt, is somewhat modified.

WRAPS AND MANTLES.

The mantilla—basque, is quoted as the prettiest wrap of the season, since it adapts itself to all manner of toilettes, and is universally becoming. Sicilienne cashmere and *drap d'ete* are the materials of which it is manufactured. English jackets are even more fashionable than last season, those in the diagonal cloths being more novel, but appearing coarse in comparison to the soft flexible *draps d'ete*. For Misses small basques and sleeveless tunics are much worn, while with ladies the redingote is in great favor. Lace jackets, sparkling with jet trimmings are extensively imported for the approaching summer, they are beautiful, but as the jet cuts the lace, not at all durable, and hence very expensive luxuries.

HATS AND BONNETS.

No striking novelties are apparent in hats, while their variety is such that almost any shape may be worn without giving offense to taste or fashion. Bonnets partake largely of the Normandy style, and protect the head more than for several past seasons. In materials for hats, straws of every description take precedence, while for bonnets the finer black and white straws, lace over crape, and sheer muslin over delicate shades of silk are employed. In trimmings, black velvet with clusters of roses form the basis, and laces, jets and ribbons, the accessories. The sailor, Normandy and Lady Washington caps retain popularity for little girls.

COMBS—COIFFURES, COLLARETS, &C.

Tortoise shell combs are yet considered as an indispensable complement to every style of coiffure. They are appearing in many different shapes, some one of which are becoming to every style of features. Coiffures are being raised at the back in the antique styles, and completed at the top of the head with flowers, ribbons, &c. Collarets, composed of a frilling of fine organdie edged with Italian lace, supported by leaf-shaped loops of gros grain ribbon, above a shell puffing of the same material, are a novelty in ornamentations for the neck; the latest linen collars are high and flaring at the back, with rounded points clasped with linked balls of gilt, agate, jet, &c. Linen sets for dinner toilets, ornamented with delicate embroidery, hem-stitching, fine tucks and Italian lace are appearing, both of home and foreign manufacture. The Medici ruff is yet in its full zenith. The small parasols of former years have disappeared. Those who desire a sun shade for carriage use, purchase it of extravagant manufacture, with richly carved handle and costly lace cover, since a mere expensive toy only is required for this purpose. For real utility, however, the sun umbrella, sufficiently large to serve as a protection in case of a shower, has wholly superseded the parasol. With slender handle, it may be folded so that in appearance it resembles a walking stick. Its top is highly ornamented, being formed of silver, amethyst, topaz, cornelian or ebeny, and where elegance and expense are desired they need not be long sought for, before they are found in this apparently plain and indispensable toilette accessory.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

In regard to the new fashions for children JENNIE JUNE writes:

If children are not dressed prettily this year, it will not be for the want of material. Never before were so many, and such lovely fabrics adapted to their special needs. Not silks, or filmsy barèges, or luckless grenadines, in which they dare not have "fun," but stout linens, washing satins, soft, silk-finished cambrics, and pretty lawns, in which they can run, jump, dance, and play to their heart's content.

For girls from six to ten years, the gabrielle polonaise is recommended for travelling and visiting costumes. And the gabrielle design for Spring and Summer dresses, French yoked aprons of white Swiss, either plain or dotted look beautifully over the gabrielle dress. For older girls belted polonaises and gored skirts are very fashionable. For little ones under four years of age, the gored walking cloak, with cape, made of *piqué* or satine and handsomely trimmed with English embroidery, forms the most complete and perfect suit for the street. For little boys under five years of age blouse suits are wholly superceding all other designs. They are composed of a close fitting zouave, fastened low by a belt over the pants, and may therefore be as well made of the various wash fabrics, as of the heavier woolen materials.

MARIAN MAYNARD.

American Cast-Iron the Strongest in the World

It has an advantage of 25 per cent. over German cast-iron strength, and nearly 16 per cent. stronger than English cast-iron. So the export of agricultural machinery to the European continent has become a prominent feature of American trade, and is susceptible of a still further development.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

MOLLIE D., Westfield, Ills.—The couplet—"Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze, Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees," etc., is by Pope. You will find it in his first epistle, line 272.

S. D. F., Lone Tree, Neb., supposes a case in which, from a train of cars running east at the rate of sixty miles per hour, and at a given point, a cannon should be fired with a force sufficient to propel the ball from the mouth of the gun at the same rate of speed westward; and asks what would be the result.—As S. D. F. has given us his own opinion, we may be equally candid and say we think he is wrong in supposing that the cannon ball would at once drop to the earth. So far as the relations of cannon and ball are concerned, the cannon might just as well be standing on the ground, since at the instant when the impelling force is imparted to the ball, it and the cannon occupy a fixed position each to the other. No such thing as withdrawing the cannon from the ball by the motion of the train can take place, because both ball and cannon are equally moved by the train, and stationary as regards each other. Hence we may conclude that a ball fired from a moving gun would pass through the same distance and curvature as though fired from a stationary one.

MRS. K. T. S., Toledo, O.—Madame Janauschek's name is pronounced as if spelled *Yanaw-shek*, with the accent upon either the first or second syllable. We prefer the latter.—"Passamenterie" should be accented on the third syllable.—The French word *Ecru* (pronounced *a-kru*) means unbleached, and is applied to fabrics of raw silk or other material which are made up in the natural color of the material.

W. G. H., Indianapolis, Ind.—It is now held that unless a man copyright his photograph he has no exclusive claim to it. In other words, a man publishes his face by photographing it, and any one has a right to use and sell such photographs so long as they are not copyrighted. This view of the matter has recently been sustained by the English courts, and it is now the recognized law in England that the ownership of photographs is vested in the photographer, and not in his sitters.

GEORGE MC., Columbus, Wis.—We have no knowledge of the reliability of the party you name, but he is probably all right. But if you will write to Henry Carey Baird, 406 Walnut street, Philadelphia, he can give you trustworthy information and help you to what you want.

LANTA W., Overton, Neb.—The poem you send us we have not been able to use. It has some good lines, and other very poor ones.

BURSON, Salem, O., asks for the name of the Agent of Foreign Emigration. We do not exactly comprehend whether he has reference to a State or United States official, and shall be glad to hear from him more definitely.

LIZZIE M., Alexandria, Mo.—The situation, as you state it, relative to the title of land left you by your father has become so complicated, and has so many technicalities involved that the opinion of any one else than an experienced and reliable lawyer would be of little, if any, value. The best thing you can do is to find a good lawyer, give him all the facts, and (if you can do so) arrange to pay him for his services out of the proceeds arising from the property reclaimed.

J. X. L., Oakwood, O.—You can get a copy of Campbell's poems by addressing Harper & Bros., New York; the volume will cost you $2.00. You can get a very good edition of Longfellow's poetical works for $4 00 by addressing J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.—The poem about which you ask will be found among the others.—Send to the same house $4.00 and they will send you Whittier's poems.—Mrs. Heman's poems will cost you $2.00 in New York; Thomas Moore's $1.50 in Philadelphia; Poe's $1.75 in New York; and Tennyson's $3.00 in Boston.

E. M., Hebron, O.—The tropical circles are placed 23 deg., 28 min. from the equator because they mark the greatest recession (or withdrawal) of the sun from the equator toward the poles, or in other words the sun's greatest declination. The word tropic is from the Greek and means "a turning." The position of the polar circles is determined by marking a distance from each pole equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic. An isothemal line is a line of equal heat and cold. An isothemal line on the earth's surface is a line passing through places of equal temperature. The circle around the moon is probably the result of unequal reflection of light.

W. W. R., Stattington, Pa.—We think your friend is entitled to $300 government bounty. It is a question whether what you call "city bounty" might not have been a part of the government bounty, though we do not know the amount of local bounty offered in your county at the date you name.

MRS. E. B., Kinderhook, Ills.—We do not know that any process has ever been discovered for caning milk in its natural or raw state.—Mrs. E. B. asks further for a receipe for bleaching zephyr; also for whitening silk lace. Can any of our lady readers help her?

E. F. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.—The game you mention is probably spelled "Casino." You will find all the other points decided in the rules given in "Hoyle's Games," a very valuable little work, to which we refer you. It would take almost too much space to reproduce the rules here.

JACOB H., Big Tree Corners, N. Y.—Your lines are hardly available for our publications.

CHAS. S. L., Cowan's Ford, N. C.—The old Romans generally have the credit of introducing the circus and its attendant sports.—We know nothing of the firm you name.

JOHN G., Canon City, Col.—The History of the Revolution on the BLADE book list is an account of the little misunderstanding between the American Colonies and Great Britain some time in 1772-82.

HIRAM, St. Clair, (no State.)—We believe the journal you mention has expired.—The operation of freezing water is a physical, not a chemical change.—All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals.—The Greek words *Anathema Maranatha* are a common form of a curse or malediction, and may be (very) liberally translated. "Let him be accursed."—According to parliamentary ruling, a resolution which which has been adopted at a session of a deliberative body can only be rescinded by first passing a motion to reconsider. If the latter motion prevails then the resolution stands precisely as it did when it first came up for action.—A *sine die* adjournment is literally an adjournment without day. Any society or convention thus adjourned has neither officers nor organization, nor have its former members any powers as such.—The Mennonites are a class of Russians whose religious creed will not allow them to bear arms. They are allowed by their government the alternative of complying with the laws which make every Russian subject to military service for a certain length of time, or removing from the country prior to 1881.—Nearly all of them have chosen the latter.

THOMAS A. S., Wamego, Kan.—We have letters from an Oregon correspondent which will shortly appear in the BLADE, and which will answer your questions much more fully than we could do by mail.—From Topeka, Kan., to Omaha by rail would cost you about $36.75.

A. L. B., Guide Rock, Neb.—If you send 15 cents to Scribner & Co., they will mail you a copy of the March magazine post-paid. The Tichborne case was recently described fully in an article in the BLADE.

ATLANTA WILSON, Overton, Neb.—The withering sarcasm leveled at evil doers in general and the BLADE in particular has had a telling effect. But we beg of you to be as mild as possible on our future shortcomings; to let us down as easy as you can. There is something about tempering justice with mercy, you know.

W. B. R., Swan Creek, O.—St. Marguerite is situated off the coast of France, not far from Cannes.

L. C. A., Emmettsburgh, Iowa.—We think you might do well by sending to Harper & Bros., New York, telling them what you want ke books for.

HENRY W., Mercer, Pa.—The Siamese Twins were connected by a ligature between the chests.—Your writing is legible, but stiff; needs more practice.

MICHAEL R. BOOS, Clarke Hill, Ind.—Your case, like that of many another brave soldier of the War of 1812, is one that certainly merits the attention and assistance of the Government. Congress already has the matter of the pensions of soldiers of 1812 under consideration; a bill has been reported, and we hope it will become a law during the present session.

G. D. M., Uniontown, Pa.—We see some good authority states that timber cut in January and February is sounder than if cut later, and is less liable to "powder post."—Our correspondent would like to know if any of our readers can tell him of a machine that will spread lime broadcast, say from ten to fifteen bushels to the acre.—We will try to accommodate G. D. M., and all other subscribers, in market reports, as far as possible.

JAMES S., Greenwood, (no State.)—We think no law was ever passed providing a pension for the soldiers of the Florida War.

WILL S., St. Charles, Minn.—See BLADE book list No. 3 for answer to your question. The books in our list are sent only in connection with our publications, and at prices stated in the BLADE book offer.

I. M. STANLEY, Cromwell, Ia.—When you write to an editor regarding manuscript sent him previously, *always* give the date at which it was sent, the title of the article, and the signature or initials, especially if they differ from the real name. In writing a letter of advice regarding an article sent at the time of writing, *always* mention the article by title. We receive hundreds of letters, poems sketches and stories every week, and unless such a plan is pursued it is next impossible to get any clue to what is asked for when only the name of the writer is given.—You tell us you sent us manuscript, but do not say what it was, or when it was sent.

F. W. D., Argos, Ind.—In answer to the questions asked by our correspondent in the BLADE of April 30th, James B. Miner, of Hebron, Wis., says: "To keep a mandrel from heating, use, first, sulphur and tallow, or black lead and tallow. It is possible that the journal is worn out of 'round;' if so, you must go to the machinist and have it turned and polished; then Babbett the box over anew. For swages, the best are manufactured by Henry Disston & Son, Keystone Saw Works, Philadelphia, Pa."—A. Byers, Wilmore, Pa., writes: "Sulphur will sometimes prevent the heating of a mandrel, but a composition of beeswax, tallow and black lead put upon the mandrel, we think, is very good. Sometimes they will heat, do what we may. There seems to be something in the metal that makes it heat. If your mandrel fills the boxes, and your saw cuts freely, and the pulleys that run your belt are square with each other, and your journal still heats, perhaps your best plan would be to cast your box over with new metal. The composition should be mixed together while hot. For swages, address the American Saw Company, New York, or R. Hoe & Co., New York, or Henry Disston & Son, of Philadelphia. We think from experience that for general use the latter is preferable. They can be had by addressing Henry Disston & Son, Keystone Saw Works, Philadelphia."

An Essay on "Pins."

A pin is an insignificant thing; but the pin has a history and is of great antiquity. By whom invented or when is past finding out, but certain it is it has been in use from a very early period.

As far back as civilization extends the pin can be traced. The grandfather of them all was found in a British burrows among the relics of the time of Strabo, who was a historian of the Augustan age, five years before the birth of our Lord.

This pin is of iron, an eighth of a yard in length, and has for a head two wings, in which are fastened two other movable wings. It is supposed to have been used as a fastening for a mantle.

There seems to have been a difference between the British and the Roman pin, leading us to believe in the pin's existence before Britain had a history, before the invasion of Julius Cæsar.

Pins made of bone are constantly unearthed in British burrows, and one exhumed in Kent, England, has a stem of brass with a head of gold, and ornamented with red and blue stones and filigree work. We are told that before the invention of pins, or probably before they were in general use, both sexes used, for holding together parts of the dress, loopholes of lace, ribbons, hooks and eyes, &c. During the thirteenth century, when Edward I. was king, the women made use of pins to fasten over the ear the unlovely garment, the fashion of that period, which was also raised at the bottom with pins, which were of a clumsy size and of bone.

In 1483 pins were first mentioned in the statutes as an article of commerce, and in 1540 Catharine Howard, Queen of Henry VII., imported brass pins from France. Pins were not of English manufacture until three years later. The ladies of the Court of James I. used pins with pearl heads and otherwise richly ornamented.

The pin of our acquaintance was made by filing a point to a proper length of wire, and at the other end twisting finer wire so as to form a head. There still exist pins of this construction. Fourteen persons were required in the manufacture of a single pin—the first, to straighten and cut the wire; the second, to point; the third, to cut into requisite length; the fourth, to twist the head; the fifth, to cut the heads, which is a work of great rapidity, at the rate of 12,000 heads an hour; No. 6 annealed or softened the heads in order to be sharpened by No. 7, who transferred them to No. 8 to be cleaned and colored; No. 9 next proceeded to whiten with a preparation of cream of tartar, No. 10 was the washer, No. 11 the dryer and polisher. To dry, the pins were thrown into a large leather bag containing bran, and were violently shaken by two men. No. 12 did the winnowing; that is, the separation of the pins from the bran. By machinery No. 13 prepared the pin papers, which, according to the size of the pins, were punched into folds, and at the same time holes were pricked to receive the pins, which are put into their places by No. 14, and then we had a paper of pins ready for sale.—This operation was capable of much improvement, and in 1824 an American, Lemuel Wellman Wright, invented the first machine to obviate hand labor. Since then, many remarkable improvements have been invented, very complicated in detail, and are wonderful pieces of mechanism, the action beautifully simple, and completing, without the aid of the 924 fourteen hands, a pin in all respects but color and polish. After said processes, our modern pins are prepared for papering by two children—one to feed the machine with pins, the other with papers; and by some indescribable means the pins are forced into the places prepared for them.

Thus, you see, the subject of "Pins," which seems beggarly enough, furnishes good material for an exhaustive essay.—But to hear any more on this subject, I suppose you "don't care a pin."

Correspondence.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

Consumption in Massachusetts—Its Cause and Prevention—Methods of Treatment, Etc.

Correspondence of the BLADE.

BOSTON, April 29, 1874.

My reason for occupying a column with facts and figures about consumption, is because I am well aware the disease is not confined to any one State or county, and that there is no town so small but that this insidious enemy has crept into it and has claimed its share of the inhabitants. Massachusetts, perhaps, suffers more from consumption than any State in the Union, and the State Officers of Health have given, and are still giving, the subject careful and earnest investigation. Dr. Bowditch, in the article which was referred to in a recent BLADE, wherein he takes for his text the data the board has gathered together in the last five years, and in his article upon "Preventive Medicine," shows by what means one who has a tendency to consumption may hope to live to a good old age. Believing this is a question interesting to your readers everywhere, I will devote this letter to the subject.

WHAT CAUSES CONSUMPTION.

From the testimony of two hundred physicians in this State, the great majority agree in saying that consumption is caused by:

Overstudy at school or college.
Overwork in trades.
Working at certain trades.
Overwork of any kind.
Severe bodily injuries.
Mental trouble.
Inordinate sexual indulgence.
Location of residence.

And they are unanimous in agreeing that consumption is promoted by Hereditary Influences.

The questions were asked, "Is consumption caused or promoted by the drunkenness of parents?" "Is a drunkard less liable to consumption than others?" "Will total abstinence save a man from consumption?" and here the doctors were found to disagree. About half the answers were "yes" to the first question and the other half were "no" or "doubtful." The largest number said "no" to the last two questions.

With the answers to each question individual cases are given that came under the practitioner's notice. Let me give a few extracts:

HEREDITARY.

"I saw, the other day, a youth of sixteen, just gone with the disease, who is the sixth of eight children that have died of the disease. I have noticed where the disease has been so destructive that the complexion is blonde,—light and light eyes."

"In 1831, Rev. Dr. B—— came to this place. The last years of his residence he occupied a house situated apparently upon a dry and healthy piece of ground; but the sills were near the ground and from the bank of the river some three rods distance issued numerous springs. The following is their mortuary record: Eldest daughter died 1837, aged 22; mother died 1838, aged 43; second daughter and father, 1839, aged 22 and 53; third and fourth daughters 1840, aged 23 and 20; eldest and youngest sons, 1839, aged 15 and 2½; youngest daughter 1855, aged 20. All of these died of consumption.

"Nearly every case I have seen has had a decided hereditary influence."

"Often consumption can be traced three generations back."

OVERSTUDY.

"Overstudy is a fruitful source of consumption by debilitating the system."

"Causes consumption in connection with some violation of physical laws, late hours, close apartments, vitiated air, excessive mental emotion otherwise than study, and irregularities of various kinds."

"I cannot say about its causing consumption; health is often impaired."

OVERWORK IN TRADES.

"Steam work in manufacturing establishments not properly ventilated causes consumption."

"Perhaps consumption occurs more in those of sedentary pursuits."

"Overwork, by debilitating the system, tends to cause the disease."

"No doubt the excessive efforts of young men and women to get an honest living, confined in small, unventilated workshops, has a great tendency to cause consumption."

"Yes, from dust."

WORKING AT CERTAIN TRADES.

"Among iron workers."

"Shoemaking and factory-life."

"The dust-laden air of cabinet makers' shops seems to excite the disease in those predisposed. Workmen consider dust of black walnut particularly irritating."

"Wood-turning, dry grinding, stone-cutters and grinders of metals, manufacturing shoes, working in palm-leaf, close confinement in mills, ill-located and ill-ventilated boarding-houses, poor food and cotton dust."

"All those trades which compel to a constrained position, preventing free expansion of the chest, and also where the air is filled with particles of organic or mineral materials."

"Hard work, constant and long hours, with insufficient food, account for many cases of consumption amongst poor girls who earn their living by sewing. In most cases the distance between their residences and work-shops is too far to permit of going home for a hot dinner, so we find them compelled to make, what ought to be the principal meal of the day, on pies and cold meats. I know of no greater evil than this."

OVERWORK.

On this subject Dr. Bowditch says: "It would seem that the same thought has occurred to the vast majority of the profession, that has often occurred to myself, during my professional life, viz: that the people of this country are overworking generally. We have no pastimes; no 'long vacations;' we give no rest to ourselves, or our employes. The struggles for life are so great, and 'the accursed love of gold,' the nature of our political institutions, our stimulating climate, all urge us to work and overwork."

LOCATION OF RESIDENCE.

"Dwelling should be exposed to wind and sun."

"I am more and more impressed with the influence of location, as determined by low levels and damp surroundings. I think that the use of cellar-kitchens, in certain localities, is decidedly unhealthy."

"I am convinced that living in a valley near water is an active cause in producing consumption."

"I know a family in which consumption is not hereditary, who occupy a house in which sunshine can scarcely enter, in consequence of shade trees, which has lost six children by consumption."

"A dry locality, with plenty of sunshine, warm clothing, and good living will never breed consumption; with these blessings surrounding a person he may, even if he inherits a predisposition to consumption, keep the disease at bay, and live to a good old age."

"I believe a cold, clayey soil develops consumption."

MISCELLANEOUS OPINIONS.

"Fashion lays the foundation for more consumption than all other habits combined. The efforts of mothers to produce abortion upon themselves, is another cause; but this is a part of fashion."

"Indigestion from improper food, too much meat and gross food in summer, too little meat in winter, with new bread, rich cake and pastry, all the year round."

"One should endeavor to avoid having consumption arise in his family by marrying a healthy partner."

"Consumption is caused by every means which in any way lowers the vitality of any organ. First, bad air in sleeping-rooms; second, any impurity in air of a locality which predisposes to any disease whatever. Third, changes in weather causing irritation, congestion and flabby condition of air passages. Fourth, poor or restricted diet. Fifth, any cause whatever predisposing to dyspepsia, e. g. bad cooking, wrong use of tea, coffee, tobacco, stimulants of all kinds, absorption in business, and mental unrest."

INTOXICATING DRINK.

The answers to the questions as to the relation the use of intoxicating drinks has to consumption are not at all decisive. The question is asked: Is consumption caused or promoted by drunkenness of parents? and 100 out of 210 say "yes;" 44 say "no," and 19 say it is doubtful; 38 make no answer at all. One says: Yes, by producing feeble offspring. Another says: I have never seen a parent who drank to excess who did not have consumptive children. Others add:

"Yes, especially when the *mother* is a drunkard."

"No, no further than surrounding circumstances bear upon the case."

"Sometimes, by neglect and bad food."

"In cases of consumption in the intemperate, probably drunkenness was the secondary cause."

"I do not recollect an instance of consumption in an habitual drunkard."

"Yes, by inducing inflammation."

In answer to the question: Is consumption caused or promoted by total abstinence? 26 say "yes;" 106 say "no;" 20 are doubtful, and 58 do not answer the question. Here are a few of the answers:

"In confirmed habits of intemperance, a little stimulant will sometimes prolong life."

"The temporary use of alcoholic stimulants is sometimes essential to the prevention of consumption."

"I believe strict abstinence to be a means of hastening the fatal termination."

"Total abstinence would not cause consumption."

So much for the causes that produce or promote consumption, let us see what is said about

PREVENTING OR CURING CONSUMPTION,

and to do this we will refer to Dr. Bowditch's paper "Preventive Medicine and the Physician of the Future." Speaking of the physician's place under the law that it is greater to *prevent* than simply to cure, he says: "In those days the profession will stand higher than ever. It will be the prophet of the future, and will direct men to govern their own bodies in order to get the full amount of work and joy that is possible out of each body that appears in life. I feel sure that more than at the present day will the wise adviser and practitioner of medicine be then needed, whenever misfortune or willfulness or carelessness, folly or crime shall have brought disease and perhaps a tendency to early death into the family. It will be the physicians duty to show the way out of such impending evil. He will take the child at its birth, and will cast its horoscope from the past and present of its family tendencies, and its actual surroundings. Having well considered the date he will lay down the rules of life which should rigidly be pursued by parents and himself in order to gain possession of as much perfect health as he is capable of having."

"As an example, imperfect though it must be, of what I think will be the relations of physicians and the community compared with those which they respectively hold at present, let me imagine the following: Suppose two parents have hereditary tendencies to consumption, and they are desirous of knowing how best to manage their child that has just been born. They wish that it may have the best chances of arriving at a good old age after a life of health. There are certainly some general topics, even with our present knowledge of the antecedents of consumption, which would naturally and physiologically come under discussion in replying to the inquiries."

Among the points which he names as being common to all he observes *residence, nutrition, clothing, care of the skin, recreations, education, profession* and *exercise*.

Taking each topic separately he enlarges upon it. Of the

RESIDENCE

he says the house should be in the country rather than on the sea coast, and placed on dry soil, or, if situated on wet soil, sub-drained so as to be always dry. Refuse matter from the kitchen must be carried away and safely removed, so that it cannot by any possibility drain into the source of water supply. Next, arrangements must be made for pure air. For this purpose the house should open to the south and west winds. It should not be too much shaded, for too many trees cause a dampness. The sun should have access, if possible, to every room in the house. The atmosphere of the house should not be above 72 nor below 68. Open fire-places are best; air tight stoves, with the very best ventilation, often cause the disease.

NUTRITION.

In babyhood the mother's milk should be used unless an hereditary taint exist. When it does exist, if she is *in perfect health*, she might still nurse her babe. If the health of either should fail, the child should have a wet nurse. A child should not be weaned but should be kept to simple food, as stale white bread crumbed in milk, till sixteen or eighteen months old. From that period till puberty the simplest and most nourishing diet should be continued. Of meats, he should be more closely confined than is usually done, to beef and mutton, fish or fowl; and one or two vegetables and the simplest puddings. But pork, salted meats, hams, pickles, various kinds of pies and cakes should be avoided. Dr. Bowditch mentions two families, in each of which the consumptive tendencies were very strong, that followed this simple dish and grew to old age, and two other families, with symptoms not so marked, who used pork as a principal article of diet and have been cut down by consumption. It is also a well known fact that among the Jews, who use no pork, there is hardly any consumption.

From puberty till adult life a similar simplicity of diet is recommended, but more rarieties may be used. Simplicity and nutritiveness should be the main object but not by so strict a rule as during the early period. Irregularity of the bowels or obstinate constipation is especially to be watched and avoided. Advance being made in life the constant daily use of sherry wine, cider, ale or beer. A *certain quantity* should be adhered to. For example, after thirty or forty, two glasses of sherry wine a day. It lessens the consumptive capacity.

CLOTHING.

Underclothing should be of flannel; thick in winter, medium in spring and light in summer.

To keep thoroughly warm without being oppressively so, should be the aim at every age. The clothing should never be so tight as to prevent the free expansion of the chest.

BATHING.

The skin should be kept scrupulously clean by daily bathing in cold or tepid water. Sponge-bathing is admirable either with hot or cold water, accordingly as one is sure which is best for him. Beware of long continued surf or river bathing.

EDUCATION, RECREATION, &C.

He should be taught self-restraint, and his hours well regulated even for his out-door pursuits. *Close* schooling should be used with caution. If at any time the youth or maiden appear prostrated by the lightest work, immediate recreation should be given. In a consumptive family the steadfast rule should be that the mind be wholly subservient to the body's welfare. Every child should be compelled to find some recreation in the open air. Every clerk should walk daily two or three miles. Nothing can be worse for youths, especially these hereditarily consumptive, than a too close attendance at school, college, or the counting-room.

In choosing a trade or profession great care is requisite. A profession requiring constraint and a bent position of the chest would be plainly improper. Trades where the air is full of dust, are to be avoided. Work having an abundant supply of fresh air and exercise for the whole body should be sought.

EXERCISE.

Without a sufficiency of exercise during the whole of life, the person predisposed to consumption will have his or her tendencies increased many fold. It must be taken by both sexes, in all weather, unless during the most stormy, or when the person is temporarily ill. The principal means of exercise are walking, running, horseback, gymnastic, rowing and swimming. The best form of exercise is walking. The most favorable time is about mid-day in winter, and in the morning in summer.

Long continued, violent, rapid running should be avoided. Horseback exercise does not fatigue like running or walking, and stimulates the circulation with less bodily effort. An easy pacer or galloper is better than a hard square trotter. The latter is apt to cause pains in the chest.—Driving is good for those who are quite ill. The lighter kinds of gymnastics, as used in some schools, may be of service, but the swinging of heavy clubs around the head cannot be recommended. Boxing, used carefully, is a good exercise.—Rowing expands the chest. Swimming must be used with great caution. It should never be continued long.

Dr. Bowditch says, in conclusion, "I have run through a series of recommendations that I think any experienced physician might even now give, according to the principles and rules of action that will weigh with the physician of the future. And I believe that if these recommendations, with others that might be added by any family physician, should be *thoroughly* carried out by the parent during childhood, and by the man or woman when arrived at adult life, many that will die of consumption would escape that calamity."

These remedies here given are what he calls "Preventive Medicine," and what your readers will name "Common sense medicine." They are such as every one can prescribe for himself. I remember talking with consumptives in Colorado, California, and other places in the West; but I found no *medicine* or air that would *cure*. Men and women were dying of consumption everywhere. These remedies can be tried *at home*; they are the ounce of prevention that is worth—human lives.

W. H. M.

Statistics of Insanity

[By Dr. Samuel Osgood, in Harper's Monthly for May.]

The great master of statistics, Quetelet, considers insanity under the universal point of view of the "Development of the Moral and Spiritual Faculties of Man;" yet there seems to be an important distinction to be made between the vicious perversion of the mind and heart and merely physical disease of the brain. Moral statistics have mostly to deal with the moral and mental aspects of insanity, and with the influence of perverse habits in bringing on the bodily disease. It is hard to draw the line between the moral and physical factors of insanity, although there is a line of division between them; and in some cases the disease is wholly physical, the result of inheritance, climate, or acute sickness, and in other cases it springs from pride, sensuality, debauchery, and habitual vices, and has a previous history, a preparatory immorality, which ends in what is called "moral insanity."

The general opinion is that insanity is on the increase in modern civilization, and is multiplying that saddest form of death, the ruin of the intellect; but it is not easy to give positive facts to sustain that view. It is not just to base our estimate upon the increase of residents in insane hospitals, since the increase may only prove that better care is taken of the insane, and the prejudice against those institutions has been dying away. Yet wherever observations have been made the increase in the number of insane has been reported as so constant, and under all circumstances as in such regular proportion that we cannot help believing that this evil grows among us as decidedly as suicide. The proportion of the increase in the different kinds of insanity, and the closer investigation of its distribution in city and country, as well as in the different civil and professional classes, leave no doubt that the peculiar ways and moral mischiefs of our modern civilization favor the progress of this calamity. Without being able to declare the absolute correctness of the figures, we may ascribe out of the 300,000 insane of Europe (including idiots) the greatest relative number, two per thousand, to the most highly civilized nation, the German; while the Roumanians hold the middle ground, nearly one per thousand, and the Sclavic Tartars the lowest place, 0.6, or six-tenths of one, per thousand. It is much the same with insanity as with suicide, and it prevails, like suicide, more in the north and northwest of Europe than in the less civilized southern and southeastern parts. In all the more civilized countries, too, there is more increase of insanity than of idiocy; and it is the same in cities as compared with the country, for the stir and passion of overwrought civilization tend more to distract the brain into madness than to dull it into idiocy.

Among different callings the professions that are called liberal are most inclined to delusion and melancholy, while these constitute only about a twentieth of the whole population, or 5.04 per cent., they number among the melancholy 12.93, and among the delirious 14.79 per cent. Among the women of this class there are among the melancholy 12.06 per cent, and among the delirious 9.41 per cent. In general, melancholy and mania prevail more among women, idiocy and delusion more among men.

In respect to civil condition, the unmarried, widows, and, above all, divorced persons, give a larger proportion of insane than the married. Although children, who are little, if any, exposed to insanity, are reckoned in the percentage of the unmarried—62 to 64 per cent.—yet throughout Germany the proportion of inmates among the insane is much more unfavorable—almost 70 per cent.—and in Bavaria as much as 81 per cent. Divorced women are especially liable to delusion and mania. Thus, while in Saxony the divorced constitute only 0.16 per cent., or 16-100 of one per cent. among men, and 0.39 per cent. or 3-10 of one per cent., among women, they give to the insane asylums in the region of 1.21 and 3.04 per cent; thus in mania the proportion of divorced women rises as high as 6.02 per cent., and in the category of individual delusion as high as five per cent.

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The Canterbury Tales and Fairie Queene of Chaucer and Spencer.
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Writings.
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions.
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns.
Moore. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Illustrated by eminent artists.
Fielding's writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

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JOHN MURRAY'S RUIN.

The Blade next week will contain the first installments of the original temperance story entitled "John Murray's Ruin." It is a powerful and graphic portrayal of the course of the man whose steps lead him along the devious ways of intemperance; and it exhibits a panorama painted in no fancy colors, but one in every way true to life. We are ready to send out ten thousand extra copies of the Blade containing this story to as many new subscribers. Send in the names at once.

ADOPTED.

Mr. Segur, President of the Board of Aldermen, received letters from Cincinnati to-day, announcing that the Constitutional Convention have agreed to the proposition to suspend section three of the Article on Municipal Corporations until the next appraisement of real estate. This, it is believed, will enable our city to make all necessary improvements, and is all that was asked by the Council Committee. This amendment leaves the law as it now stands until 1880.

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

The Weekly Blade is every week in receipt of hundreds of unsolicited testimonials as to its merits as a home and family paper. There are those who go much farther in their commendations than we would dare to go in reproducing them, and yet those cordial manifestations of regard and appreciation on the part of our readers are far from unappreciated. We only ask that every subscriber of the Blade, in the course of his regular business, or by special effort, will take occasion to call the attention of his neighbors to the Blade, and its claims. We think it may be said without vanity that the Blade has more special departments and more features of interest to the reader who desires a weekly, than any other paper published west of New York City. Send for a copy, or if you know the paper, send your subscription and try it for a year.

☞ The Cleveland *Plaindealer* evidently has not an exalted opinion of its Democratic brethren in this city. It thinks the "little hatchets" carried by Toledo Democrats are nothing but "tomahawks," and that their motto is, "stand from under." Here is its reference to those new developments of brotherly love and filial affection, the *Democrat* and *Herald:*

It has always been a struggle to sustain one Democratic paper in Toledo. No sooner was the daily *Democrat*, a lively, vivacious little sheet, thrown before the public, than it was followed by a large weekly called the *Herald*. Between the two there is already a war, which bodes no good for either. But then Toledo was always full of strife, and many of its leaders have always worn tomahawks.

OUR BOOK OFFER.

Hundreds of persons are availing themselves of our book offer each week, and none of them fail to receive more for their money than they had expected We do not distribute worthless pictures among our subscribers, at a valuation from four to ten times their cost, but we give every subscriber an opportunity to buy standard books at one-third to one-half their cost anywhere else.

☞ The Farm Journal is the cheapest agricultural paper in the land; specimens sent free. Address the publishers, Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ The Sandusky *Register* seems to be ignorant of the fact that the Toledo Board of Trade, more than six months before the financial panic, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring an increase of currency essential to the best interests of the country.

☞ "John Murray's Ruin" ought to be a warning to every young man in the land. Read how it came about in the Weekly Blade.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

The Constitutional Convention has agreed to Article XI., relating to the election of State Senators and Representatives, and defining the Senatorial and Legislative Districts. The Senatorial Districts, as agreed upon, are constituted as follows:

I.—Hamilton county, 4—D.
II.—Butler and Warren—D.
III.—Preble, Darke and Mercer—D.
IV.—Van Wert, Allen, Putnam and Paulding—D.
V.—Defiance, Williams, Henry and Fulton—D.
VI.—Wood and Luca—R.
VII.—Hancock, Hardin and Logan—R.
VIII.—Auglaize, Shelby and Miami—D.
IX.—Montgomery—D.
X.—Clermont, Brown and Adams.
XI.—Highland, Ross and Fayette—D.
XII.—Clinton, Greene and Clarke—R.
XIII.—Madison, Champaign, Union and Delaware—R.
XIV.—Marion, Morrow and Richland—D.
XV.—Wyandot, Crawford and Seneca—D.
XVI.—Sandusky, Ottawa and Erie—D.
XVII.—Huron, Lorain and Ashland—R.
XVIII.—Knox, Coshocton and Licking—D.
XIX.—Franklin—D.
XX.—Fairfield, Pickaway and Perry—D.
XXI.—Pike, Scioto and Lawrence—R.
XXII.—Gallia, Jackson and Meigs—R.
XXIII.—Vinton, Athens, Hocking and Morgan—R.
XXIV.—Muskingum and Guernsey—D.
XXV.—Tuscarawas, Holmes and Wayne—D.
XXVI.—Carroll and Starke—R.
XXVII.—Medina, Summit and Portage—R.
XXVIII.—Cuyhoga, 2—R.
XXIX.—Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula—R.
XXX.—Trumbull and Mahoning—R.
XXXI.—Columbiana and Jefferson—R.
XXXII.—Harrison, Belmont and Noble—R.
XXXIII.—Monroe and Washington—D.

One additional Senator is given to the Twenty-fifth district in the fifth General Assembly of the decennial period. It will be seen that the Senate will be composed of thirty-seven members, except in the fifth General Assembly of the decennial period, when the number will be thirty-eight. This is an increase of one over the number now composing that body.

In the apportionment for Representatives, each county is given one member, except in the cases embraced in the following:

"The counties of Belmont, Butler, Columbiana, Franklin, Lucas, Montgomery, Muskingum, Stark, Trumbull, and Washington shall each be entitled to two Representatives in each General Assembly of this decennial period, and the counties of Franklin and Montgomery each to two additional Representatives, one in the Third and one in the Fourth General Assembly of the decennial period.

"The counties of Ashtabula, Brown, Clarke, Clermont, Darke, Fairfield, Lawrence, Meigs, Miami, Mahoning, Richland, Seneca, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne shall severally be entitled to one Representative in each General Assembly, and one additional Representative in the Fifth General Assembly of the decennial period.

"The counties of Licking and Ross shall each be entitled to one Representative in each General Assembly, and to two additional Representatives in the Third, and one in the Fourth General Assembly of the decennial period.

"The county of Cuyahoga shall be entitled to five Representatives in each General Assembly, and to one additional Representative in the Fifth General Assembly of the decennial period.

"The county of Hamilton shall be entitled to ten Representatives in each General Assembly, and to one additional Representative in the Fifth General Assembly."

In the counties where more than one Senator and Representative are to be chosen, provision is made for their election upon the cumulative voting system. It will be seen that, taking the vote on Governor last fall as our guide, this apportionment will give the Democrats twenty-one and the Republicans sixteen Senators, provided Hamilton should elect four Democrats and Cuyahoga two Republicans.

THE MANSFIELD BANK FAILURE.

Our readers are familiar with the fact that the First National Bank of Mansfield failed last September. The President, W. S. Hickox, and the Cashier, R. A. M'Mann, the President's son-in-law, were defaulters to a large but unknown amount, and they had used bonds deposited with them for safe keeping, procured indorsements under fraudulent representations, and were otherwise guilty of betraying the confidence of the public. A Mansfield correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus refers to a few of the transactions of the men named, and to the flight of Hickox:

Immediately after the failure, it was found that its President, W. S. Hickox, and its cashier, R. A. McMann, who had, up to this time, been regarded as among our wealthiest and most influential citizens, were insolvent for almost fabulous amounts. It was discovered, also, that many thousand dollars of U. S. bonds, left with the bank as special deposits, had been abstracted. The President was charged with having unlawfully taken a part of them, and in due time was indicted for embezzlement, and held in bonds for $13,000. Shortly previous to the present term of court, Hickox left for parts unknown, and failing to put in an appearance, his bondsmen are held for the amount of his bail.

Another suit has just been decided, during the progress of which several interesting and important facts were developed in regard to the internal condition and management of the defunct bank.

This suit was brought by the Receiver of the Bank for the recovery of ($6,000) six thousand dollars, the amount of a note drawn in favor of W. S. Hickox, the President, by B. B. McVey, Jas. Allison and W. R. King, dated July 19, 1873, about two months before the failure of the bank.

It appeared from the evidence that this note was obtainable as "accommodation paper," at the solicitation of McMann, the cashier, and upon his representation of the solvency of Hickox and of the bank, and the delivery of five thousand ($5,000) dollars of bank stock belonging to Hickox as collateral security, with the assurance that Hickox and himself would protect the note, and return it on demand.

It further appears that this note, instead of being used to borrow money from the bank, was carried to the credit of Hickox, on his bank account, which was largely in excess of the amount allowed by the national bank law. The note, therefore, appears to have been used, as doubtless others were, for the double purpose of reducing the President's apparent indebtedness to the bank, and for "setting up" the insolvent condition of the bank, preparatory to, or in anticipation of, a visit from the "Bank Examiner;" for it appears from the evidence that no one else ever pretended to examine or know anything in regard to the condition of the bank. The Directors did not. Mr. McVay himself, who was at one time a Director, regarded himself only a nominal officer, a "mere figure head."

It was understood that Hickox and McMann, his son-in-law, "were running the bank."

Being thus carelessly and even criminally neglected by its officers, it is no wonder that it made such a destructive failure. It is with great wisdom that the law holds the Directors of such institutions responsible for losses resulting from their gross neglect of duty.

The note having thus been detained under false representations, altogether without consideration, and as mere "accommodation paper," and not having passed into the hands of an innocent third party ignorant of its true character, the verdict of the jury was for the defendant.

Other important suits are pending. Other interesting developments are anxiously anticipated.

The people of Mansfield and Richland county had unbounded confidence in the integrity and responsibility of Hickox, and his failure has affected such a large number of persons in that county that confidence is paralyzed and business in all branches materially checked. It was a most severe blow to Mansfield, and one which must retard her growth for many years.

FOREST FIRES.

The great fires throughout Michigan are still raging with great fury. A light rain along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan has checked the fire in that vicinity, but in the Saginaw Valley, about Flint, and in other sections of the State, the forests are all ablaze, and buildings, wood, logs, ties &c., are being destroyed. In many localities, wells are drying up, and the forests, fences, &c., are in a condition to burn like tinder. A good rain would end this trouble, but without it, the fires must continue so spread.

NOT RESIGNED.

The report that Judge Jackson, of Bucyrus, had resigned his seat on the Common Pleas Bench, seems to have been premature. The Judge has purchased property in Cleveland, and proposes to locate in that city to engage in the practice of the law. He determined to resign, provided Governor Allen would appoint Nathan Jones, Esq., of Crestline, as his successor. To make certain of his appointment before resigning, it is stated that he visited the Governor at Fruit Hill. The Governor was probably not willing to make rash promises, since Hon. Thos. Beer, member of the Constitutional Convention from Crawford county, was recognized as a strong candidate for the position. Jackson, determined that Beer should not have the place, holds it himself, and will probably continue to do so, unless he can be permitted to select his own successor.

☞ The London, Ontario, *Free Press*, after giving the main points embraced in the Blade's reference to the charter of the *C. B. Benson*, by E. R. Williams & Co., to carry a cargo of corn from Toledo to Cork, Ireland, says:

The matter is of particular interest to us, seeing that it is another indication of the acknowledged value of the St. Lawrence route, and, locally, for reason that Mr. E. R. Williams is a Canadian, and was formerly a produce merchant at Port Stanley, and well known by a large circle in this city. We trust that the venture will prove a most successful one, and look forward to the time as not far distant when the direct route via the St. Lawrence will be the favorite one for exports from Toledo and the West to Europe. It is fast becoming so, even in advance of the vast improvements on the Welland Canal.

☞ The Perrysburg *Journal*, in making the statement that the Blade's publication of the fact that the law office of Messrs. F. & A. D. Hollenbeck, of that village, had been egged, because certain abusive articles, published in the *Journal* and the Toledo *Commercial*, were attributed to the senior member of the firm, incited to the act, is very logical. It is the first instance in which we have known a news item to be retroactive in its effects. But strange things happen in Perrysburg. In our publication on Saturday evening, of the fact that the above mentioned office was egged on Friday evening, may have caused the egging. Who knows?

☞ Locke's National Monthly for June, will have one-third as much matter as the largest four-dollar magazine, and nearly one-half as much as some of them—and yet it is sold at only one dollar a year, or ten cents per copy. Send to Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio for a specimen copy.

☞ It now looks very much as though the next Democratic candidate for Congress would come from the "rural deestricks." The little Kilkenny arrangement here will probably have that result. Barnum wants the man who can hold his breath long enough to think up a reasonably fair candidate.

☞ In the western counties of Michigan the fires are raging in the woods in all directions. Should the weather continue dry, with the high wind prevailing to-day, the loss must be very great

ROWING NOTES.

New Boats—Condition of the Clubs—New Members—The Regatta.

The rowing interest has commenced early this season and there is every indication that it will not be allowed to go down. The various boat clubs in the city are in a prosperous and flourishing condition and new accessions to the membership roll are being made at every meeting. For several years past there has not been as much interest about rowing matters as has been developed thus far this season.

The Undines and Naiads are preparing to carry off some of the honors at the regatta this year and in order to render themselves less liable to failure they have both purchased new boats. The Undines have two new boats; one of which arrived this morning and the other will be here in a few days. Both boats are from the celebrated manufactory of Waters, Bach & Co., Troy, N. Y. The description of the boat which arrived this morning is as follows:

She is a six oared, paper shell, with sliding seats and all the latest improvements. Her length is 54 feet, width, 20 inches; 8¼ inches deep, and weighs, with outriggers and all, just 165 pounds. Her cost is $350 without oars. A great improvement on former boats is the small oil cans attached to each seat by means of which oil is distributed over the bars, thus rendering the working of the seats an easy matter. The new boat is a model of beauty and strength, and the "boys" expect to do some tall rowing in her.

The Naiads held a special meeting last evening and admitted seven new members, making 30 in all. They also decided to order a six-oared lap-streak, which is to be 42 feet long, 20 inches wide, and 11½ inches deep, with sliding seats and modern improvements. She is to cost, when completed, $250.

Both of these clubs are out practicing every evening, and, we believe, they will go into training for the regatta before long.

Myers Cadets.—Friday the Myers Cadets received an invitation from the Cleveland Greys to visit the Forest City and be the guests of the latter company on the Fourth of July. The Greys are one of the oldest military organizations in the country, and have maintained a high standing from the start for drill and general bearing, and it is highly creditable to the "little fellows" to have made so favorable an impression upon the veterans. The M. C's are in fine drill, and should they accept the invitation, as they will undoubtedly, that they will do themselves credit as a military organization, no one need doubt.

A fine band, composed of young men, joined the company a few days since, and will hereafter be known as the Myers Cadet Band, and will be subjected to the same discipline as the balance of the Company. It is intended that during the summer, upon certain evenings, not yet appointed, the Cadet Band will give Open Air Concerts, in the P. O. grounds or elsewhere, as may hereafter be arranged. This idea is a good one, and will doubtless be popular with all.

From Massillon.—A delegation, consisting of the Mayor and members of the City Council, from Massillon, are in the city looking around, with a view of buying a steam fire engine. This morning Chief Wormler had No. 2 out, and gave them an exhibition of her throwing capabilities.

FORTY-THIRD CONGERSS.

In the Senate, on the 4th inst., that body recalled from the House the bill appropriating $90,000 to the Louisiana sufferers, in order that the amount might be increased. Senator Pratt, from the Committee on Pensions, reported with an amendment a bill amendatory of the act to amend, to revise and to consolidate the laws relating to pensions. Placed on the calendar. It relates to a class of invalid pensioners who have lost an arm at or above the elbow, and increases their pensions from $18 to $24 per month. He also gave notice that he would report without amendment the House bill amendatory of the act granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to explain the bill. At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the Civil Rights bill, and during the discussion, Senator Boutwell submitted an amendment to the bill, providing that its provisions shall apply to the schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence authorized by law and endowed by the United States, or here, after endowed by any State or the United States.

In the House, on the 4th, various bills were introduced to equalize the currency and for other purposes. Mr. Negley offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to amend the Homestead law of the 8th of June, 1872, so as to allow honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands without being required to commence settlement and improvement. Referred, on objection, to the Committee on Public Lands. The report on the Sanborn contracts (published elsewhere) was presented and ordered to be printed. Mr. Knapp offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the propriety of granting pensions to soldiers of the Black Hawk Indian War. Mr. McKee, from the Committee on Territories, asked and obtained leave from that Committee to report for action on the 21st of May a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State. Mr. Southard moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report what legislation is necessary to secure a fair and equitable apportionment of the whole existing volume of National Bank circulation among the Several States and Territories, according to the wealth, population and business interests. Agreed to. Mr. Kasson moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to provide for the more equitable distribution of National Bank currency. The motion to suspend was, in the midst of much confusion, seconded; 93 ayes to 54 nays. Mr. Kasson then called for the yeas and nays on his motion. Pending the vote Mr. Ward moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was carried—yeas, 105; nays, 104. This vote indicates the temper of the House on the equalization proposition.

The Senate on the 5th took up the bill to appropriate money for the sufferers from inundation on the lower Mississippi, but the only result was a prolonged discussion on reconstruction measures, and the bill was recommitted. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was again taken up and discussed, after which the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that in the adjustment of all Railroad Land Grants, if any of the lands granted be found in possession of actual settlers whose entry filing has been allowed under pre-emption or homestead laws subsequent to the time when the right of the Railroad Companies was declared to have attached to such lands, the Company shall be allowed to select the equal quantity of other lands in lieu thereof from any public lands within the limits of the grant to which the Company shall receive title, the same as though originally granted. The bill passed without discussion. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haskins in the chair, on the Centennial bill, appropriating $3,600,000. Mr. Kelley opened the debate with a lengthy speech in favor of the bill, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Hall, Butler, (Tenn.) Garfield and others. No action.

In the Senate on the 6th, Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill amendatory of the National Currency acts, and to establish free banking, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar. After the transaction of some other business Senator Sherman called up the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto. Passed. The bill provides that when a new bond is given at a port of exportation, the orginal bond given at the distillery may be cancelled; and further, removes the restriction that spirits must be consigned to a particular port, so that thereafter they may be shipped to the port mentioned or any other.

The House on the 6th inst., after changing the hour of meeting to 11 A. M., and transacting some business of a general nature, went into Committee of the Whole on the Centennial bill. The day and evening sessions were spent in the debate, but no vote reached.

In the Senate on the 7th the House bill to relieve sufferers from the lower Mississippi inundations was passed without further debate. It appropriates $100,000. Various other bills were introduced and referred, or passed, but nothing of special interest was accomplished, and the Senate shortly afterward went into executive session.

The House on the same day, after refusing to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits went into Committee of the Whole on the Centennial appropriation bill. After a spirited debate the House refused to order the bill to a third reading by a vote of yeas 92, nays 132. The Pennsylvania members having used their personal influence to save the bill, the vote refusing it a third reading was reconsidered, yeas 114, nays 112; and pending a motion to lay the bill on the table, the House adjourned.

The Senate, on Friday, passed a large number of private bills, and went into executive session.

In the House on the same day the Centennial bill was, on motion, committed to the Special Centennial Committee. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Fry, from the Judiciary Committee, directing the Secretary of War, under advice of the Attorney General, to compromise, adjust and settle all demands legal and equitable between the United States and Tennessee, in reference to railroads and railroad property purchased by the various railroad companies from the United States; to charge for actual market value of property purchased at the date of purchase, with legal interest. After a discussion, the bill was passed. The House then considered bills of a private character, and soon after adjourned.

On Saturday the House, as a Committee of the Whole, took up and considered the Indian Appropriation bill, and after it was finished it was reported by the Committee to the House.

A New Bait for Bass.—Now that the fishing season is at hand, and anglers almost as plenty as the fish sought for, the following discovery of a new bait for bass may prove of interest. An experienced angler reports having come upon a shoal of uncommonly wary fish: Spoons and flies seemed to convey no attraction for them, and they would not nibble. He tried various experiments, and failing, laid down his pole disheartened, and was about to surrender. Taking from his pocket some tobacco put up in a sheet of tin-foil, it occurred to him to offer a piece of the shining foil to the fish as bait. He cut the foil in strips and attached it to his hook and cast the line. Instantly it was taken by a bass, and one after another he landed fine specimens until he had all he required. Having captured the bass, he sought to know what they were feeding upon when seen in such numbers jumping about the surface of the river. An examination of their stomachs proved that young fish was the sole food. The tin-foil had the silvery appearance of young fish, and they mistook the bait for such.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Perrysburg.

Editor Blade:—A little before midnight last night, the alarm of fire was given, occasioned by the discovery that a house, owned and occupied by Mrs. Connally, near the railroad depot, was on fire. She occupied it as a residence and saloon. The Hook and Ladder and Fire Companies turned out promptly and succeeded in subduing the flames ere the building was entirely destroyed, yet it was so badly damaged and is so old that it can scarcely be repaired. Most of her household goods were saved. The loss will be from $300 to $500, on which there was no insurance. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. It originated near the southeast corner of the building. Immediately under the place where it started stood a stool, and at a point about as high up as a man standing on the stool could reach, a piece of siding was off. Here the fire seems to have been started, running up between the siding and plastering to the roof. This is the statement made by those who first saw the fire and is doubtless correct.

The new butcher shop, which was kept by very clever gentlemen, has closed. Their business was injured by indiscreet friends, who undertook to use this shop as a proscriptive club for beating the brains out of our old butchers, because the latter drink a glass of beer occasionally after slaughtering an ox.

It is understood that the grand jury have found a large number of indictments against liquor sellers, some of them having several indictments pending against them. The grand jury, it is stated, think the Commissioners should be required to furnish additional facilities for taking care of prisoners. They intend that every indictment shall "jug" its man. E.

May 13, 1874.

Defiance.

THE CENSUS—NEW BUILDINGS—GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

The census of Defiance has just been taken and foots up to nearly five thousand souls. If our population should increase in the same ratio for the next six months as it has for the last six, we will have a population of over five thousand before the first of September next, and the indications are now that we will have a much greater ratio of increase.

There is now another railroad project on foot through from Michigan through Bryan to Defiance, here to Columbus, thence to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river.

I find in a drive over this place one hundred and seventeen buildings going up, including several brick business houses, of which the foundations are already commenced. There will be at least one hundred more buildings put up this summer than are yet commenced.

The temperance crusade is moving along quietly yet. One fact is evident, and that is that not near so much strong or spirituous liquors are drank as before it commenced, but I think equally as much ale and beer, if not more, is drank than before. The soda fountains are taking the trade to a great extent. We are a peaceable people up here, therefore the temperance movement does not affect our business at all, and we all dwell in harmony. Our business is constantly increasing, this you can see by the receipts of the T. W. & W. R. Road. Their receipts for the month of April on freights exceed the receipts at all the stations put together, along the line between Toledo and Fort Wayne, including Napoleon, a little station on the road, where the Mansfield and Coldwater R. R. crosses the T. W. & W. R. R. These are undeniable facts, more of which I will tell you of, hereafter. V. V.

Defiance, May 12th.

Delphos.

ITS FORWARD MOVEMENT—POPULATION—BUSINESS INTERESTS, &C.

It is more pleasant to note the progressive rather than the retrogressive action of the owns and villages, through which we pass, whilst in the active pursuits of business life. It is therefore of the progressive characteristics of Delphos, of which I wish to speak in this communication.

The town is conveniently located on the Cincinnati branch of the Wabash & Erie canal, which is here intersected by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, thus possessing an outlet for its products, by water, both North and South, and by railroad, on the East and West. Its population in 1870 consisted of 1,760 persons, which, in May, of 1874, had advanced to 3,500 persons, thus exhibiting an increase of over 100 per cent. in four years. During the years of 1872 and 1873, over 200 buildings were erected, and during the previous month of April 30, more were completed. The source of this prosperity will be manifest, in the fact that there are fifteen manufacturing establishments in active operation, whose machinery is propelled by steam power, and five others which use water as their motive power.

The most important of its manufacturing enterprises is that of the "Ohio Wheel Company," which originated in Toledo in 1869, by the enterprise of Messrs. T. S. Page and W. P. Garrett. In November, 1871, this establishment was consolidated with the the Hub and Spoke Company, with its headquarters in this place. From that period its development has been remarkably, both as it respects the quality of the products and their widely extended reputation. At the period of the correspondent's visit several freight cars were being loaded with their manufactured articles, which were being shipped to California, Oregon, and other Western States, while other lots were addressed to parties in Pennsylvania, the New England States, and the British Dominions. Such are the indications of commercial prosperity.

In further illustration it may be stated that the company occupy a space of four acres, in carrying on their works, having the canal on their eastern front while they are connected with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway on their north, thus possessing cheap and ready facilities for importing their raw material, as well as for exporting their manufactured products.

The main building of the manufactory is 60x150 feet, consisting of four stories, engine and boiler room, and machine shop 40x100 feet, one story; drying kilns, 30x100 feet. All these buildings are of brick. Sheds for spoke and hub blocks are 20x600 feet, two stories.

The business now on hand will require 1,500,000 feet of hickory, oak and other lumber, during this year.

The productive capacity of the manufactory is exhibited in the following: There are bent daily of fellows, 150 sets, which presents an aggregate of about 45,000 sets per year. Six thousand spokes are turned out and finished per day, and the product of Elm hub blocks amount to nearly 200,000 per year, one-half of which are sold in the block, while the balance are kept to finish for the trade.

The employes of the concern average over one hundred men, and the demand for the products of their labor are such as at the present time, keeps the mill at work both night and day. It will be seen that in losing this, the city of Toledo lost a good thing.

Delphos has an excellent local representation in its weekly paper, the *Herald*, which is ably edited by D. H. Tolan, Esq.

Delphos, O., May 7, 1874. N. H. C.

Decoration Day.—On 'Change Tuesday, a card was read from Forsythe Post, No. 15, G. A. R., inviting the Board of Trade to unite with the Post in the proper observance of the 30th of May as a National holiday, set apart by Congress as a day upon which to decorate the graves of those soldiers who fell in the war of the Rebellion. On motion, the invitation was accepted, and it was decided to adjourn over that day.

A member of the Board presented a request of the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association, asking that the use of the Board of Trade room be allowed them on Decoration Day. The request was, on motion, granted.

Of Interest to Canal Men.—By a recent order from the Department at Washington, all canal boats, except such as are propelled by steam, are exempted from the necessity of procuring marine papers. Thus canal boat captains have no further need of visiting the Custom House.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The Impressive Ceremonies of Yesterday—Five Hundred Children received into the Church—Services, &c.

Sunday was a grand day for the youth of St. Patrick's Parish, over which Rev. Father Hannin presides. Boys and girls to the number of 500 received their first communion and made their bonds with the Church.

The weather was all that could have been desired for the entire success of the ceremonies. During the forenoon, the communicants began to assemble. The girls were arrayed throughout in white, and the boys wore the green sash of the St. Patrick's Cadets. The girls gathered in the Academy grounds, and the boys in the new Temperance Hall.

At 11 o'clock a line was formed consisting of the communicants and the St. Patrick's T. & B. Society, and, headed by the Great Western Band, took up the following line of march: Down Lafayette to Michigan; out Michigan to Washington; up Washington to Fifteenth; thence to Lafayette and the church.

Grand High Mass was said, and the communicants listened to an earnest address from Father Hannin upon their duties and responsibilities. The boys were then required to sign the temperance pledge, an earnest advocate of which is Father Hannin.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Forty Hours Devotion began, which will continue until Tuesday evening.

Confirmation Service at Trinity Church.—Sunday evening a service of special interest and solemnity was held at Trinity Church, it being the occasion of the annual visitation of Bishop Bedell. The church was crowded with a deeply interested congregation. Evening prayer was read by the Rev. Messrs. Hall, Perkins and High, of this city, and the Rev. Mr. Gwillean, of Texas, after which the new pastor, the Rev. Leighton Coleman, presented an interesting class of twenty persons, who were confirmed by the Bishop. The greater number were the results of the labors of the Rev. Mr. Perkins, at Calvary Mission. The sermon was preached by the Bishop on the subject of the atonement, and was a discourse of remarkable power. The music formed a prominent feature of the occasion, and was rendered with all the accustomed brilliancy and precision for which the organist and choir of this church are justly famous. At the close, the Rev. Mr. Coleman announced the familiar hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and requested all the congregation to join in singing it, which they did to the tune of *Coronation*. The effect of as large a body of voices in this noble structure was most inspiring, and the vast audience departed after the benediction, with the consciousness that it had been good for them to be there. The new rector, has been, we understand, received very cordially by his people, and the prospect before him is certainly very encouraging.

Decoration Day in East Toledo.

At a meeting of the citizens of East Toledo and vicinity, held last Friday evening in Temperance Hall, to make arrangements for decorating graves of soldiers buried in Oregon cemetery, Col. H. N. Howland was called to the chair, and Dr. J. Squire chosen Secretary. After appropriate remarks by several citizens, the following committees were appointed:

Committee to mark soldiers graves—Capt. J. C. Messer.

Committee on speakers—Col. A. McMahon and David Howe.

Committee of ten ladies to solicit flowers—Mrs. Col. Hamilton, Mrs. E. Woodruff, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. I. W. Mattocks, Mrs. J. H. Mack, Mrs. J. C. Messer, Mrs. Chas. Brown, Mrs. Capt. Howland, Mrs. Capt. Horn, and Miss Kate Russell.

Committee on carriages—E. Woodruff, Col. J. McD. Roe.

Committee on finance—Col. A. McMahon, W. E. Clark, J. H. Mack and J. C. Messer.

Marshal—Capt. J. C. Messer.

Committee on music—Hinkley Hurd and H. D. Olds.

Adjourned to meet May 16th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

Criminal Docket.

MONDAY, MAY 18TH.

657—Ohio vs. Cochran & Martin.
652—Ohio vs. Wm. Burns.

TUESDAY, MAY 19TH.

503—Ohio vs. Elias Burchard.
506—Ohio vs. Elias Burchard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH.

658—Ohio vs. Cochran & Martin.
659—Ohio vs. Adam Welker.

THURSDAY, MAY 21ST.

610—Ohio vs. C. Clum.
609—Ohio vs. C. McGuire.

FRIDAY, MAY 22D.

666—Ohio vs. Norman & Hull.
598—Ohio vs. Bryan Sweeney.

SATURDAY, MAY 23D.

661—Ohio vs. Norman Purdy.

The Cadets.—It is understood that the Myers' Cadets have accepted the invitation of the Cleveland Greys, to visit them on the Fourth of July. The boys are to be congratulated on the good impression they have made in that quarter.

Tiffin Visitors.—Monday a delegation of citizens of Tiffin was in the city examining into the merits of various steam fire engines in use here. No. 5, the new engine, steamed up and made a very creditable display of herself as an anti-cremationist. The visitors expressed themselves well satisfied with the exhibition.

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy Chap. xii. Verse 23. The blood being the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence, it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfect healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of the Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. Grove Station, Iowa, July 14, 1872.
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y:

Dear Sir:—My first wife became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time, there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16th, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed, and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and [illegible] restorer.

M. ROBINSON.

The doubt and distrust which has always attended the first announcement of a New Truss, has long since vanished in the case of the Elastic Truss, which retains the rupture in every case. Is worn with the greatest comfort night and day for the few weeks requisite to effect a cure. Sold at a reasonable price, and very durable. It is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send their circulars free when requested

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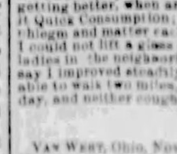

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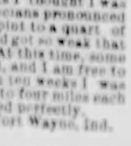

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1874.

The "sober, second thought" of the disappointed Senators was in favor of discretion and so the vote on the vetoed bill was taken without debate. It showed no changes, being 34 to 30. Four members were absent without being paired, viz: Alcorn, of Mississippi, Brownlow and Cooper, of Tennessee, and Saulsbury, of Delaware. Mr. Washburn, the new Senator from Massachusetts, had not claimed his seat.

A new currency bill will be reported from the Senate Committee on Finance within a few days, which, it is believed, will command a larger vote than the former one and will receive the approval of the President. It will embrace the feature of free banking; but, for all issues of bank bills 75 per cent. of their value in greenbacks is to be retired, till the greenback circulation reaches 300,000,000. By this process the circulation will be increased 25,000,000, and it will also be further increased by releasing the reserves. A provision for funding greenbacks in bonds which are to be redeemed in gold after 10 or 20 years, will cause the new bill to be supported by some of the resumptionists, and will meet the favor of the President.

The monthly debt statement continues to be favorable, and the receipts from Internal Revenue are larger for April, this year, than they were last year by $872 000. This seems to be the result in part of the economical changes introduced by the Commissioner who has managed to keep the collections up to his estimates, notwithstanding the croakers, the Democracy and the panic.—His estimates, it will be remembered, were $100,000,000. The indications now are that he will exceed that amount; but exactly how much, depends on the receipts of the two remaining months.

The discussion raised by Mr. Thurman, pending the vote on the currency bill, touching the reasons why Mr. Sumner was not retained at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was of great interest as showing the persistent determination of some men to believe what is very clearly proven to be false. Mr. Thurman stated that it was the general understanding of the people that Mr. Sumner was removed from his chairmanship because he would not support the President's scheme for acquiring San Domingo. On being pressed to show the reasons for such a statement he said all he knew was "that Mr. Sumner believed up to the day of his death that he was a proscribed man because he would not support a particular measure of the administration."

Mr. Edmunds, in his reply, among other things, said: "The Senator charges that he (Mr. Sumner) was subjected to every humiliation by the administration and by his party that a Senator could be subjected to because he refused to support the President's San Domingo policy. No man, he continued, ever committed a greater error of statement. I happen to know, personally, that the reverse is the truth. The non-election of Mr. Sumner was entirely on personal grounds. The administration did not make war on him at all. I know that he differed with some of the gentlemen with whom he was accustomed to act—he did not with me, for I was as strongly against the San Domingo treaty as he was—but his non-election was for no such cause as the Senator has stated. It was for a personal cause, and the propriety of its action commenced itself to his personal friends as well as to others.

Mr. Howe interrupted Mr. Edmonds to remind him that the Senate, which declined to put Mr. Sumner at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered to elect him to the Chairmanship of another committee, one of the most important in this body.

Senator Hamlin said that the change in the chairmanship of the committee was made "simply and only, because Mr. Sumner was not on speaking terms with either the Secretary of State or with the President."

Mr. Howe, on getting the floor, said: "I stated at the time in the presence of the Senate and its crowded galleries what the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamlin) has just now stated. The Republicanism of Mr. Sumner was not on trial. We were informed that his personal relations with the President and Mr. Fish were such as to make it improper for him to remain as chairman of that particular committee, which required frequent consultations with those officers." Mr. Howe also said that he and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmonds) were also against the San Domingo treaty and would hardly have been willing to stand by and see Mr. Sumner degraded and punished for sympathizing with them in their opposition—much less could they have assisted in it.

I may add what is, however, clear enough without, that Mr. Thurman was thoroughly beaten in all his positions, and evidently felt that he had made a mistake.

The debate on the Indian appropriation bill brought out an unexpected endorsement of the President's Indian policy from Mr. Parker, of Missouri, who urged the duty of educating and civilizing the Indian instead of crowding him into perpetual barbarism. Mr. Parker has some carefully arranged certificates in his speech, from which it appears the Indians within our limits number about 300,000; and that, of these about 78,000 are pretty much out of the sphere of any humanizing influence.

My last was written in the midst of a violent snow storm, and at night there was ice a quarter of an inch in thickness with a very chill air the next day. But the snow is now gone and yesterday (May 1st) was a pleasant May day.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Commerce, has reported an important bill for regulating the courses of ocean steamers. The object of this bill was explained in the BLADE sometime ago. It is to prevent collisions at sea.

The Cabinet had some talk over Arkansas affairs at its session yesterday, but no definite action will be taken till the report of the Attorney General is received, which is expected on Tuesday. Brooks is a Methodist preacher, lately an editor of the Church paper at St. Louis, and still later, a Presiding Elder in Arkansas. He ran for Governor on the Greeley ticket.

The Howard court martial is through with the evidence, but some time will be spent in speech-making and in making up the findings. The public will not probably know the result till the President has acted on the case and approved or disapproved the decision. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1874.

The discussion in the House on the Indian appropriation bill has brought out a great many important facts in relation to the Indians; showing, I think, very sad mistakes in the past, but a very clear perception of the needs of the present.

From the first settlement of the country the savage Indian has been the terror of the frontier; and pillage and murder have too often followed the contact of the races. There have been times when the best of men have felt some sympathy with those who were clamoring for the utter extermination of the red race, and hoped to see it struck with the hammer of Thor. But, if there was no other objection to the policy of extermination, its expensiveness would be insuperable. It costs something to kill an Indian. Let us look at the facts for a moment.

The Florida war lasted about seven years. It was provoked by the slave holders, who, in recovering their runaway slaves, seized the wife of the celebrated Osceola. In summing up the results at the close of the contest in 1842, it was found that about 1 500 warriors had been engaged on the side of the Indians, and probably half of them were killed. The expenses of the war were $50.000 000, or about $70,000 for killing each Indian, to say nothing of the 1,500 whites who perished in the work.

The Sioux war, which ended in 1854, last only two years, but it was vigorously prosecuted and cost about $40,000,000. Some Indians were killed and a good many white men; and the cost of killing was not far from that which obtained in Florida. The Oregon war lasted only one year (from 1854 to 1855), and the cost was about $10 000,000. The Cheyenne war of the same year resulted in the death of fifteen or twenty Indians, and it is estimated that the expense of killing was about a million and a half for each. In the meantime some hundreds of our soldiers were killed and a great many settlers murdered.

The war against the Kiowas and Comanches in 1867 and 1868 cost about $40,000,000, but it is not known how many Indians were killed. The Modoc war was also a very costly war, though the Indians were but a handful and the killed could be counted on your fingers. I may add that, according to Gen. Sherman's report, the cost of watching the Indians in New Mexico has been, for the last 20 years, $100,000,000.

These facts are not encouraging as to the policy of extermination, and it was evident, years ago, that we must find some cheaper way of neutralizing the savagery of these roving tribes. The people of this country would hardly be willing to pay $21,000,000 000 for killing 300,000 Indians. When the present administration came into power the happy thought was hit upon that it might be cheaper to civilize the Indian than to kill him; that a very small proportion of the money spent in keeping him in the best fighting condition, and thus preserving his savage animosities, if spent in books, and school houses, and implements of husbandry, would probably not only amuse him into a more peaceful state of mind for the present, but would secure us against his barbarism for the future.

The importance of this happy suggestion as an economic measure may be inferred from the fact that the expenses of our army are mostly due to the necessity of a force for the Indian country, and that if the Indians of the West were as far advanced in civilization as those of New York, the annual expenses of the army might be cut down fully twenty millions. If, therefore, we have no moral sense in our Indian policy, economy, alone, demands that it should be so directed as to change the character of the Indian so far as to make him a citizen.

Nor is this, by any means, so difficult as has been apprehended. Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, in his speech on the Indian question, gives some facts which should open the eyes of the American people as to what has been already accomplished by the "Quaker policy" of the President.

It will be remembered that the President, four or five years ago, broke up the system of political agencies and turned these appointments over to the churches; and that the different religious denominations are allowed to name the Indian agents, who are virtually missionaries, and go to the Indian country to establish schools, to teach the industries, and to ply the Indians with moral influences. There has been a good deal of controversy about the result, but it begins to assert itself so strongly that doubt, at last, yields to conviction.

In nearly all the reservations the Indians are coming, under the influence of the new system, into the pastoral condition and are asking for cattle, and for schools, and for implements of husbandry. Last year when the Commissioners treated with the Shoshones for some of their land they proposed to give them other land to replace what they desired to obtain; but the Indians said no! they had land enough; they wanted cattle. Washakie, one of the Chiefs, said: "We will trade the land for cattle. It would be good to milk the cows and drink the milk. I think we want a thousand cattle."

Among the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes, this domesticating process is given in statistics thus:

	1868.	1874.
Population	16,908	17,897
Schools	3	13
Scholars	105	388
Acres cultivated	3,220	9,461
Corn raised	31,00	209,900
Potatoes raised	1,770	14,501
Hay cut, tons	750	5,484
Cattle owned	640	6,597
Horses "	17,924	42,892
Hogs "	1,074	10,102

If we take the Indians at large the result is not greatly different. The following facts speak for themselves:

	1864.	1873.
Schools	80	2,643
Scholars	261	8,920
Acres farmed	18,261	297,075
Houses	2,347	17,678
Wheat raised, bushels	44,062	288,500
Potatoes "	130,000	406,000
Tons of hay cut	3,032	161,513
Cattle owned	7,449	449,570
Hogs "	10,709	828,056
Sheep "	560	214,000

This shows a condition of progress that cannot well be mistaken, and clearly points out the direction which government influence and private charity should take. Hitherto we have been groping in the dark, but we need grope no longer. The government can well afford to be munificent in furnishing cattle and agricultural implements, and the churches should awaken to the immediate duty of supplying a greatly increased measure of instruction.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1874.

The report on the Sanborn contracts hardly presents the case equal to public expectation. After all, the declamation about the corruptions of the Treasury Department, the report sets forth that there was no corruption, but some misapprehension, some carelessness, and a good deal of rascality in the agent, who developed a faculty for financial operations that was somewhat astounding.

The report tells us that it was no new thing to make such contracts, and it might have added that about five millions had been collected in this way prior to this administration. Indeed, Secretary Boutwell found a large number of such contracts when he came into office which he annulled; and nothing further was done in that kind of business till Congress passed the law of 1872, which was passed at the heel of the session, by amending an appropriation bill through the agency of a Conference Committee. And when, after the law was passed, the Secretary undertook to do something with it, the result did not foreshadow any such monied resources in these contracts as were found in them by Mr. Sanborn. He first made a contract with Mr. Kelsey, an ex-member of Congress from New York, who did little or nothing. Then with Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, who also did nothing. Then with Mr. Elliott, who amounted to little. And then with Mr. John Clark, of Philadelphia, who collected about $2,000. So that, when the contract was made with Sanborn, in August (1873), there was no expectation that the contract was to be particularly profitable to the contractor.

The first error of the Treasury Department was in misconstruing the law. The law directed that these extraordinary agents should *assist the officers of the Treasury in collecting the revenues.* By this provision it was understood that they were to assist the Secretary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, where as the more obvious meaning was that they were to assist the collecting officers. The misconstruction proved to be important, as both Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Richardson issued orders that the collection officers should "admit John D. Sanborn in the examination of *official records* in reference to such cases of alleged violation of internal revenue laws as he may ask for your co-operation."

This unfortunate order, in the hands of a sharp man like Sanborn, put the whole revenue department under contribution to the special agent, and explains how he was enabled to alarm merchants by calling for their books, and how monies, which should have been collected through the ordinary channels, were turned over to him and became a part of his perquisities. The Treasury, not knowing the means which he resorted to, got the impression that he was just the man they wanted and, readily turned over to him, at his suggestion, a vast number of cases without being very particular as to whether they were or were not in conformity with the law.

The looseness of Administration appears to have been most conspicuous, while Mr. Richardson was holding the seals as acting Secretary; but the committee say that they were not able to discover exactly where the blame rested. They tell us that the Secretary "gave but little information, and showed an entire want of knowledge as to the manner of making the contracts, administering the law, or of the provisions of the law. His only connection, so far as he could remember, with these transactions, was in affixing his signature to the papers, without knowing their contents. The Assistant Secretary, in like manner, disclaimed any particular knowledge of the law or contracts, and affixed his signature as a mere matter of office routine. They show that the papers were prepared by the solicitor, and indicate that he was the responsible party. But the solicitor, in his turn, testified that he is the law officer of the department, and a subordinate of the Secretary, with no power in regard to the administration of the law."

So the Committee are unable to fix the responsibility anywhere. But the people will not have the same difficulty. While the Secretary of the Treasury doubtless states what is true, he states nothing which robs of the responsibility from his shoulders. It was his duty, as the executive officer of the Treasury to know about a matter so important, and to see to it that the law was rightly construed and faithfully executed. But it is easy to see how he could have made a *slip* without committing any moral wrong.

Sanborn had one-half of his collections, and, of course, made a good thing out of his contract. It was his energy and unscrupulous enterprise that brought the methods of the Treasury into exposure and disrepute, and gave rise to suspicions of collusion and corruption, which were, however, not sustained by a very thorough and careful investigation. Mr. Sanborn was undoubtedly paid for collections which were not made in accordance with the law, and the committee intimate a belief that he was in complicity with some one connected with the Treasury Department whose name does not appear in the transactions.

They recommend the passage of a law repealing the enactment of 1872 and annulling all the contracts under it; and also denying jurisdiction to the Court of Claims, so as to cut off all suits for damages which these contractors might bring by reason of having their contracts abrogated. BUCKEYE.

P. S.—Both Houses of Congress are indulging in new measures of finance, but the bill which is to pass has not, I think, been presented. The bill of Gen. Butler does not seem to meet with general favor here, and that of Mr. Dawes is scarcely more fortunate. It is expected that the Finance Committee of the Senate will report a bill before the close of the week. B.

OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington City—The Beauty of Its Location—Its Improvements—What Sumner Thought and Said of the Same.

[From our Lady Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1874.

Among the capitals of the nations of modern times, Washington has stood alone—the capital of a great Republic, and yet a burlesque, not only to the American people but before the world. Slavery, that powerful enemy to intelligence, enterprise, wealth and civilization, had chained the resources of the nation's capital. More than ten years ago, the spirit of freedom and progress, through revolutions and bloodshed, made war upon this foe, and Slavery is now among the ruins, recorded in history. To-day, Washington bids fair to become the pride of the American people, to be to the United States what London is to England, Paris to France, or Rome to Italy—magnificent in enterprise, wealth, architectural and intellectual resources.

High above the dome of the Capitol stands the Goddess of Liberty, to guard the freedom and progress of her sacred domain. She would gladly erase, by the pure, sweet breath of freedom, every remembrance of her fearful antagonist, just as the union, peace, liberty-loving spirit of Charles Sumner would have obliterated the recollections of civil war, when he penned that resolution—"That in the efforts now making for the restoration of the Union and the establishment of peace throughout the country, it is inexpedient that the names of the victories obtained over our fellow citizens should be placed in the regimental colors of the United States." The lives and deaths of our noble soldiers have been consecrated to the cause of the union, freedom and peace. Not one of those immortal spirits in passing from earth would have cherished a thought of bitterness. When humanity approaches divinity in the hour of death, forgiveness is one of the soul's treasures.

There are several points in and about the Capital from which the grand views of Washington may be obtained. Among them is the dome of the Capitol, the central tower of the Smithsonian Institution, and the portico on the house on Arlington Hights. It is said that the views from these points, are the wonder and admiration of those who have studied the scenery of the world. When Humboldt visited Washington, he said "that for the site of a city, the earth did not hold its equal;" and Sumner, in pleading in favor of the improvements of the Capital, exclaimed, "The city and its surrounding may be made more beautiful than ancient Rome." As we stand above the Capital and gaze into the distance, we are charmed by the beauty that characterizes all the approaches to the city. The picturesque Potomac that Washington so loved and honored, when he said, nearly a century ago, "Let the Capital of our Republic be fixed upon the banks of the Potomac," flows by the city in its onward course to the Chesapeake Bay and the Ocean. From the south and east the Anacostia river, and from the west Rock Creek pour their musical waters into the Potomac. Away in the distance, the eye can almost penetrate the shades of Mount Vernon, "Our National Mecca," where so many pilgrims go to view the tomb of Washington. Looking in another direction, we see the hights of Georgetown, with its beautiful villas; then the eye may rest on the beautiful hills of Virginia, or the lovely grounds of the Soldiers' Home, always pointed out as the favorite summer home of Lincoln. Near by this shady retreat may be seen Howard University. This is one of the gems of freedom, "An educational Civil Rights bill," which the Goddess of Liberty smilingly points out to her guests as belonging to her casket of jewels. Now, in this cool month of May, we will look upon another scene. A consecrated spot is Arlington, dedicated to the memory of our dead soldiers. In a few days Arlington will be visited by thousands who will strew the grave of fifteen thousand soldiers, "with the fairest flowers:"

"Flowers of the Spring: Daffodils
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. Violets, dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath; pale Primroses
That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength; Lilies of all kinds;
Bold Oxlips, and the Crown Imperial,
"Upon their last earthly tabernacle will be laid."
"The Rosemary and Rue, these keep
Seeming savor all the winter long,
With grace and remembrance for each and all."

The great work of reconstructing the capital is the wonder and admiration of all who love to watch her progress. That there may have been frauds and abuses in these improvements, may be true. Contractors and executors of public work are not always over-scrupulous in their ways of making money. Corrupt officials may be investigated and doomed to political death, but the capital of our nation will not go backward in this age of progress. Statesmen, like the lamented Sumner, appreciate the beautiful in art and nature. He had a poetical love for the improvements about the National Capitol. His own beautiful home was an art gallery, and contained treasures rare and lovely, selected from every portion of the globe. A few weeks before his death a bill making appropriations for plans and improvements of the Capitol grounds was brought before the Senate. The removal of some of the trees about the Capitol was the subject under discussion. Mr. Sumner said: "I hope the committee will act courageously with regard to those trees. I know the saying, 'Woodman, spare that tree,' and I certainly should not touch a tree except with hesitation and caution; but still I take it that in architecture and in the grounds that surround a great public structure it is settled from the rules of taste that trees are not advisable. When we have spent immense sums to rear an edifice with an architectural front we should not place trees between that front and the spectator. The trees should at least be so thinned out as not essentially to interfere with the sight of one of the most magnificent structures of the globe, for that I hold the National Capital to be. There is one tree, however, in the grounds opposite the Capitol, on the east, that must at any cost be spared. It is a beautiful beech, and there it is, to my mind, a thing of perfect beauty. When it is clothed with all its foliage during the summer, I know of nothing in the District of Columbia that is equal to it in beauty. It is distinctly seen from the marble steps that conduct to the Senate Chamber, and I hope my friends will see to it that the tree does not suffer." That beautiful Italian beech tree will be spared. A friend of Mr. Sumner's says that "he sometimes talked of trees as of friends, and the old English elms of Boston were his admiration. He could distinguish with closed eyes what tree he was near, by the different melody of the winds vibrating through its leaves. This was the case with his favorite of all the evergreens, the pine tree. He watched with interest the acclimatization of the foreign trees planted by Downing in the park in front of his residence—cedars of Lebanon and Japonica—saying: 'The ambassadors of many countries come and go; change waits upon them; but these gentle diplomates from the Orient and Occident will stay with us always.'" E. H. R.

A New Currency Bill From the Senate

Senator Sherman reported the following from the Senate Finance Committee, on the 7th inst., as a substitute for the House Currency bill:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank Act of 1874.

"SEC. 2. That section 31 of the National Bank Act of 1864 be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided in said section. And such National Banking Associations now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve, one fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits.

"SEC. 3. That sections 31 and 32 of said act be amended by requiring that each of said associations shall, within 90 days after the passage of this act, keep its lawful money reserve within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on; and all provisions of said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its counters, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 4. That section 22 of said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said acts, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the proviso in the first section of the act approved July 12, 1870, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Redemption of three per cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, and for an Increase of National Bank Notes," prohibiting to banks thereafter organized a circulation of over $500,000, and the proviso in the third section of said act, limiting the circulation of banks authorized to issue notes redeemable in gold coin to $1,000,000, and section six of said act, relating to the redistribution of $25,000,000 of circulating notes, be and the same are hereby repealed. That every Association hereafter organized shall be subject to and governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to National Banking Associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal, provided by the National Banking Act of 1874.

"SEC. 5. That every Association organized or to be organized under the provisions of said act, and of the several acts in amendments thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used as for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such organization or association should be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasury of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Comptroller of the Treasury to the respective Associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon such Associations so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed. And all notes of National Banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasury of the United States for redemption as provided hereby, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective Associations by whom they were issued; but if such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of Currency and destroyed, and replaced as now provided by law, provided that each of said Associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the cost of assorting said notes. And Associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectfully, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer.

"SEC. 6. That any association organized under the act of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part may, upon deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said Association has on deposit with the Treasurer for security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the Bank in the manner specified in the 19th section of the act of 1864, and the outstanding notes of said Association, to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law; provided that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $30 000.

"SEC. 7. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter number of the Association to be printed upon all National Bank notes which may hereafter be issued by him.

"SEC. 8. That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000; and within 30 days after circulating notes to the amount of $1,000 000 shall, from time to time be issued to National Banking Associations under this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to 50 per cent. of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of $382,000,000 fixed by this section, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be $300,000,000; and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after 10 days' notice of time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in this act, for United States notes to be then retired and canceled.

"SEC. 9. That on and after the first day of January, 1877, any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, may present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in exchange for said notes, deliver to such holders an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, of denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after 10 years from date of their issue, and bearing interest paying equally in such coin at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. And the Secretary of the Treasury may issue the United States notes so received, or if they are cancelled, he may issue notes to the same amount either to purchase bonds or to redeem the public debt at par in coin, or meet the current payments for public service; and said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States; provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury in lieu of such bonds may redeem said notes in gold coin of the United States.

"SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States."

The Southern M. E. Conference at Louisville, Ky.

The great sensation in the proceedings of the General Conference on Friday was the reception of the three Commissioners from the M. E. Church North—S. Hunt, D. D., Rev. C. A. Fowler, and General Clinton B. Fiske. They were formally introduced to the General Conference, and presented their commissions from the Bishops. They were presented to the Bench of Bishops by Dr. L. M. Lee, of Virginia, Dr. J. E. Evans, of Georgia, and Hon. S. Bibb, of South Carolina.—After an interchange of introductions and greetings between the Bishops and visitors, they were presented to the Conference by Bishop McTyeire, and Dr. Hunt addressed the meeting in a long speech. In the course of his remarks he said: "We are here as representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to present its fraternal greetings. It is now more than 30 years since your organization had its birth. The grave has been open during the while and has swallowed up many of the most illustrious patriarchs of the organization. A few of them, it is true, still survive, and let us hope that the others are with us. To us and to those whom we represent, and to those whom you may represent, this separation is known as a mere matter of history. I am aware that during the last quarter of a century many things have transpired in which our opinions differ, but we should remember that there are many more in which we agree. We offer, today, our fraternal greeting. We deserve nothing but mutual recognition. The two organizations are indeed almost a unity. Each recognizes in the other a living unit with the Lord Jesus Christ. They do really seem to be the same; being children of a common father, it appears fitting for us to move on together; so, if there were no other bond of union, we would clasp hands with each other in fellowship of Christ. We glory together in our peculiar doctrines of Methodism—glory in the same founder; we should certainly come together occasionally to exchange such fraternal feelings." In concluding, Dr. Hunt read a very old letter from Bishop Asbury, full, as he said, of things of Methodism. "With these bonds of common history we come before you with bonds of enthusiasm characteristic of Methodism; we also come. Let lexicographers rave if they will; be announced in unmitigated terms, as it has; enthusiasm, as one of the strongest, steadiest aids it excites to noble deeds. We take it and go forth with it, and achieve glory for the cause we have espoused."

Dr. Fowler, in his remarks referred to many of the points of union between the two churches; referred to Vanderbilt's endowment of Vanderbilt University as a symbol of brotherly love felt by the North toward the South, and concluded: "There is no longer cause for estrangement. Where we know one another we will love one another, and this day, in the name of the Commission, as its representative, I give you my hand as you have my heart, leaving the question of union to be settled in the future."

Gen. Fisk made an eloquent address, frequently interrupted by hearty applause. In course of the remarks he said "Brethren, may these past differences be buried beyond the Resurrection, and as we gather around the graves of our mighty dead, and mingle our tears over their dust, let us forget the things which are behind and henceforth follow those only which make for peace." In concluding, General Fisk said: "Differences there are between us, but cannot they be adjusted by brotherly love? Is there not intelligence and piety sufficient in these two great Methodist bodies to work out an enduring peace on a basis of justice and honor to all parties?"

At the conclusion of General Fisk's remarks, Rev. A. W. Wilson, of Washington City, in view of the importance of the subject, and in order to its proper presentation for the consideration of the Conference, moved that a Committee of Nine be appointed by the Chair to prepare and present to the General Conference for its consideration a suitable response to the greeting borne by the fraternal messengers. The motion was adopted, and the Chair said he would announce the Committee hereafter.

Bishop McTyre then turned to the Commissioners, and addressing them announced that in due time, and in a formal way the General Conference would make a response to the message borne by them, and meantime he cordially invites them to the freedom of the bar of the Conference, and to occupy seats upon the platform, expressing the hope that their sojourn would be both pleasant and productive of good.

The utmost harmony and good feeling appeared to prevail during the meeting, and the expressions of good will made by the Commissioners, as representing the sentiment of the Northern Church, were received with hearty applause.

Also, a memorial from Louisiana in favor of a resolution in regard to the expediency of electing two or more Bishops, in view of increasing the power and influence of the Church. Referred.

The following gentlemen were announced as a Committee to reply to the proposition of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made by their delegates Friday: A. W. Wilson, Baltimore Conference; L. Parker, Louisiana Conference; W. L. P. Green, Tennessee Conference; C. W. Miller, Kentucky Conference; R. Alexander, Texas Conference; R. Jones, Huston Conference; F. W. Smith, Virginia Conference; John L. Davenport, Little Rock Conference; D. K. Pittman, Missouri Conference, with a request that Dr. Levick Pierce act with the Committee, if his health permit.

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DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Forty-two years ago, Mr. LEE MOORE mounted a horse at the Forks of Portage River, now Pemberville, Wood county, and followed an Indian trail up to the spot where Bowling Green now stands, there entering 200 acres of land, upon which he at once erected a cabin; and on Saturday last he was buried at that place, having died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. RUGGLES, in Norwalk, on the 30th of April.

Mr. MOORE was a native of Vermont, but removed to his late residence in Wood county from Summit county, this State. At the time of his death, he was in the 82d year of his age. When he located at Bowling Green, there were no roads in that county, and after erecting his cabin, he was compelled to cut away the underbrush to make a road for the passage of a wagon containing his household goods, from the river to his cabin. He was the first settler at what is now Bowling Green, and his nearest neighbor was COLLISTER HASKINS, who entered land and acted as Government Land Agent three miles south of MOORE'S place, at what is now Portage. HASKINS preceded MOORE only a short time, and did not have the roof on his cabin when the latter arrived. A little over a year ago, Mrs. MOORE died.

Mr. MOORE was a true specimen of the pioneer of former days. He was physically and mentally strong, and his home was noted for its hospitality. Many of the early settlers take pleasure in recalling visits to his home, where they would often spend several days in succession, to enjoy a season of hunting in the woods and upon the prairies. During his residence of forty-two years in that county, he witnessed its reclamation from a wild wilderness and an almost boundless swamp, to take rank as one of the first counties in the State. In securing this result, Mr. MOORE contributed his full share, always giving cordial support to every improvement and liberal encouragement to all enterprises designed to promote the welfare of the people and encourage the settlement and improvement of the county. Few men in Wood county were better known or more highly esteemed than the deceased, and the announcement of his death will produce sad feelings in the hearts of the pioneers of the Valley who shared with him the privations, labors and anxieties incident to the first settlement of the county.

Mr. MOORE left eleven children, two of whom—Col. ALBERT MOORE, Sheriff, and JAMES MOORE, wholesale jeweler—reside in this city.

MRS. MARY W. PALMER.

Death of a Highly Honored Woman.

EDITOR BLADE:—I should, prior to this late date, have handed you the enclosed, which appeared in the Detroit Daily *Tribune*, of March 23. The article contains reminiscences which will interest all your old readers—the parties named having been prominently identified with the military, business and social life of the olden times. H. S. K.

May 7th, 1874.

We present herewith a brief biographical sketch, together with incidents connected with the early life of the late Mary W. Palmer, in Detroit. She was born in 1795, at Fairhaven, Vt., and was one of six children. In 1810 her father, Judge James Witherell, removed to this city, making the journey from Buffalo in a schooner, the era of steamboats not yet having dawned. They took up their abode in a house on the Lafountain farm, which still stands on Woodbridge street, near Clark's dry dock. Here they resided for a year or two, the members of the family much of the time fearing to go a stone's throw distance from the house because of the Indians. In 1812, on account of the dangers incident to the war with Great Britain, Judge Witherell sent his family back to Vermont, while he himself engaged in the war, and was an aid to Gen. Hull. Mr. Thomas Palmer, her future husband, and her brother, were also in the American army, and all were included in Hull's surrender, and taken to Canada. In 1815 Mrs. Palmer, with the rest of her father's family, returned to Detroit, and took up their residence in a house facing the river, on the Witherell farm, which the judge purchased in that year. This house still remains on Atwater street, and is used by the Dry Dock Company for an office. Here, in 1821, Miss Mary A. Witherell was married to Thomas Palmer, and the happy couple went east on a bridal tour. In returning they, with Mrs. Palmer's sister-in-law, Mrs. Catharine Hinchman, took passage on the last trip of the pioneer steamboat "Walk-in-the-Water," for on this trip she was wrecked shortly after leaving Buffalo, and this necessitated Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Hinchman's making an overland trip by team to Detroit through Canada, the journey having occupied them just two weeks. Mrs. Palmer, some three or four years before, was one of the passengers on the first trip ever made by the "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamer that ever plied on Lake Erie.

Upon returning to Detroit from their extended and eventful wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer took up their abode in what was then known as the Connor House, which stood on the corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenue, nearly opposite where Merrill Hall now stands. They afterwards removed to the corner of Griswold street and Jefferson avenue, and in 1838 this house, with several adjacent buildings, was burned down.

In 1826 Mr. Palmer built the house on the corner of Shelby and Fort streets, where Mrs. Andrews now lives, and here Mr. and Mrs. Palmer resided for over 15 years, when they removed to her late residence, No. 650 Jefferson avenue, on her father's (the Witherell) farm, and she has resided there for 25 years. Mrs. Palmer lost her husband in 1868. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom died in infancy; two died after reaching maturity, and her two surviving children, Thomas W. Palmer and Mrs. Julia E. Hubbard, together with a grandchild, Miss Mary W. Roby, are residents of this city, the two last having resided with her for some years past. Mrs. Palmer was one of the originators of the Detroit Protestant Orphan Asylum, and for many years was connected with it in an official capacity, and was deeply interested in the workings of the institution. For nearly 60 years she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a kind, Christian, charitable woman, and with sympathies quick and active for the sufferings of the needy and distressed.

☞ There was a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Ohio Grangers at Columbus on Tuesday. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of nominating a State ticket. After full discussion it was decided, almost unanimously, not to make such nominations at present, but the most of the Committee are favorable to such a step at any time.

☞ There is nothing so successful as success, as Mr. GEO. WEIMER, late Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, now understands. GEORGE came so near an election that he almost thought he was elected. Many Democrats throughout the State thought he was so near the desired object that he could easily slip in through a Democratic Legislature, so they wrote him and urged a contest of the election, promising material aid. GEORGE played his part well, but the Legislature saw no way by which he could be placed in possession of the State's money bags; so the poor fellow was sent home and a cost bill was sent after him amounting to $2,100. No one was disposed to help foot this bill, and GEORGE evidently thought himself a much abused Democrat, for he has been writing on the subject and remarks that "Of the Democratic party I have no further favors to ask or give." He is an object of pity, and the whole trouble grows out of the fact that he has nothing to "give."

☞ The Schedule, as reported in the Constitutional Convention, solves the difficulty as to the terms of the present Legislature, by providing for a special election of said officers for one year, and until their successors are qualified, in November, 1875—the next election to take place in November, 1876, and biennially thereafter. This may be changed by the Convention, but it is not probable that any attempt will be made to legislate the present General Assembly out of existence.

☞ Up to the present time, the Constitutional Convention have provided for three separate votes to be taken with the vote on the new Constitution; viz.: Minority Representation, Railroad Aid, and License.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Thursday's Meeting — Who was There and What Was Done—An Interesting Occasion.

The regular meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association took place at 48 Summit street, on the afternoon of the 6th.

The President being absent, in attendance upon the Michigan State Woman Suffrage Convention, at Lansing, and the Vice President not being present, on motion, Mrs. ROGUE was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The action of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, refusing to submit the question of Woman Suffrage as a separate amendment, then became the topic of discussion, and while the most profound disappointment was unanimously expressed at the unprogressive position of that body, regarding one of the vital questions of the day, the spirit of the Association manifested that its labors should be continued with renewed vigor and energy.

Mrs. E. H. PACKER then read a forcible and eloquent address, in which, in allusion to the action of the Constitutional Convention, and its refusal to submit the question of Woman's political equality to the suffrages of the voters of Ohio, she said:

"That unjust decision shall go down to posterity a reproach, and a stigma, which shall cling like a Nemesis to the name of every member whose voice was raised in opposition to the rights of woman, thereby seeking to defraud her of her just claim to the ballot, the natural heritage of every adult American citizen. * * * If women possessed the weakness and indecision of character attributed to them by their enemies, they would long since have given up this unequal contest. But firmly believing that God will aid the right we will never give up the ship freighted with woman suffrage until the enemies of equal rights have struck their colors, and our country is indeed what it claims to be, the Land of the Free. The broad platform of political freedom on which every man, not an idiot or a felon, stands equal without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, includes not a single plank for woman. To her is denied the right freely given to alien born citizens and the lowest specimens of manhood, the combined intellect of her entire sex not being equal to the voice of *one man*. This inequality is a foul blot on the fair escutcheon of freedom and woman calls loudly for its removal." * * * In the conclusion of the address the following tribute was paid

"To General VORIS, we shall ever be grateful for his faithful though unavailing effort, to secure to women equal political rights, and to the other gentlemen who cast their ballots in the furtherance of our cause we tender our heartfelt thanks."

The temperance question elicited animated discussion, directly opposing views being maintained regarding a license law.

A member recently returned from Painesville reported that the disappointment and indignation in that village and vicinity, at the action of the Constitutional Convention in refusing to submit the question of Woman Suffrage to the people, was such, that petitions remonstrating against the position taken by the majority, were immediately circulated, and were receiving a large number of signatures.

Mrs. NORTON was appointed to prepare an essay for the next meeting, after which adjournment took place until the first Wednesday in June.

DECORATION DAY.

General Order from the Commander of the Ohio Department of the G. A. R.

The following order has been issued, in accordance with the established usage and custom, by G. M. Barber, Department Commander of the Department of Ohio of the Grand Army of the Republic:

HEADQ'R'S DEP'T OF OHIO,
G. A. R., U. S., ADJ'T. GEN'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, O., May 1, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

In accordance with the annual custom of our order, and in conformity with Article XIV., Chapter V., Rules and Regulations, the Post's in this Department will make arrangements for the proper observance of the 30th inst. as Memorial Day.

It is hoped by the commander that the various Posts throughout the State will discharge the sad duty incumbent upon them on that occasion with renewed interest, and that citizens generally will aid in the commemoration of our gallant dead.

As much of the work connected with this labor of love devolves upon the Grand Army, let every proper effort be made to observe the day in a befitting manner.

The several Posts are requested to send full reports of the services had to these headquarters. By order of

G. M. BARBER,
Dept. Com.

JOHN C. ROLAND, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

WAS IT MURDER?

The Body of a Child floating in the River—It is Died in a Bag and Weighted with a Brick.

Friday evening a lad named Magia, while rowing across the river in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania Railway bridge, discovered a suspicious looking object floating on the surface of the water. Upon nearer approach it appeared to be a body, though covered in such a manner as to make it impossible to tell to a certainty without further examination. He pulled his boat ashore upon the East Side, and notifying several of what he had seen, a large crowd was soon upon hand to assist in unveiling the mystery.

When removed from the water it proved to be a child, apparently four months old, tied in a sack, one end of which was weighted with a brick. It would seem as though the body had been in the water but a short time. No evidences of violence were visible, showing that unless the child died a natural death it must have been drowned, and was therefor alive when placed in the sack.

The body was conveyed to the East side Station House by officer COSGROVE, and the Coroner notified. This forenoon a jury was empanneled, and proceeded to hold an inquest. At the time of going to press no verdict had been arrived at.

LAKE SURVEY.

The United States officers Appointed for the Work.

From the Detroit *Free Press* we learn that General C. B. Comstock, in charge of the United States Lake Survey has completed his preliminary arrangements for the current season, and operations will be commenced at once, several of the parties have been ordered out and the remainder have been ordered to cut loose from winter quarters this week. The different parties are made up as follows: Lieutenant Lockwood in command of the steamer Ada, will start for the east end of Lake Ontario, charged with hydrography, building stations, and secondary triangulations. He will be aided by sub-Assistants Russell and Darling. Lieutenant Powell will be engaged in the determination of the latitude and longitude of various points (principally county towns) in Michigan.

Lieutenant Edward McGuire will remain on duty at the Detroit office in connection with this branch of the work. Assistant A. R. Flint and Sub-Assistant Woodward will join the steamer *Search*, and during the season will be engaged in triangulation in Wisconsin and Green Bay. Assistants Wisner and Marr are charged with the triangulation connecting Lake Superior with Lake Michigan. Assistants Mayer and Tower, with Sub-Assistants Eisenmann and Terry, will confine the operations of their party to topography and inshore hydrography at the lower end of Lake Ontario.

RECORDERS APPOINTED.

The following is a list of recorders, which includes those re-appointed and those who received their first appointments this year, after having successfully passed the test examination required by the government:

Re-appointments—W. C. Ells, H. Holmes, C. S. Wilson, C. M. Winchell, A. N. Darrow, G. W. Carman.

Fresh appointments.—F. M. Jones, D. Gillespie, E. J. James, Charles E. Reed, Arthur Bebee, Charles A. Marshall, Geo. C. Comstock, L. E. Ferguson, F. M. Davison, J. J. Stoddard.

GONE.

A Young Girl Leaves Her Home in Company With a Barber and is not Heard of—Where is She?

Friday morning four persons came to the Captain of Police and wanted to know how they could get a daughter to return home. They said that for some time, a barber who was engaged in a shop on Summit street had been going with the girl, and at last she had consented to leave her home and go with him. His name was PATTERSON.

From facts subsequently found out, it is supposed they have gone to Detroit or East Saginaw. Captain PURDY saw them at the depot Monday, just before they left, and could have stopped the girl had he known how matters stood. As it was, he advised her not to go with the man, but she declared that she loved him and that she would go. The man said that he intended to marry her, whether his statements were true or not time only can tell.

A friend of the family, who has taken a very deep interest in the affair, will start for East Saginaw to-morrow to see if he can find her and bring her back to her mother who is nearly frantic with grief.

The girl is only sixteen, is very beautiful, and is loved and respected by those who knew her, which only makes her strange behavior a matter of deeper sorrow.

OBITUARY.—There died in the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. J. Rudisill, in Fort Wayne, April 30, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in Feb. 1797. Her father, Wm. Taylor, moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky, when she was but a few months old, and in 1807 again moved north of the Ohio river, he being the first settler between the Ohio river and Chillicothe.

In this home, in 1817, she was married to Dr. John Evans and lived for a few years in Washington, Fayette county, Ohio. In 1822 they moved to Defiance, Ohio, and in 1840 to Fort Wayne, where she has since lived.

Her experience in life, like that of many of the wives of the early pioneers, was of the most varied and interesting character.

D. & M. APPRAISEMENT.—The Dayton and Michigan Board of Appraisement, consisting of the County auditors along the line of the road, met this morning in Auditor Lenderson's office. The main track was appraised at $8,000 per mile, and the sidings at $4,500. The rate on the road bed remains same as last year. The Board then adjourned to meet Tuesday, May 19, at 10 A. M., in Dayton.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Liberty Centre.

AN OPINION UPON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The crusade movement is inaugurated and in full blast here, and, as in all cases of public excitement, many unwarrantable and uncharitable remarks are indulged in against those who wait to take a second and sober thought before adopting a line of action so important, and some of our oldest and most consistent temperance men, who were never known to call for a glass of liquor in their lives, are denounced as having abandoned their most cherished principles and gone over to whiskey. We are no doubt more fortunate here than many other places where there is less diversity of character. We have our class of temperance people who are rigid to their professions, who never drink or deal it out to others. We have another class of temperance people who are exceedingly clamorous in the temperance cause at present, who appear to think that whiskey handed out over the druggist's counter produces a very modified effect in the human system from that which is bought at a saloon. That the tree is known by its fruit, and the old maxim that actions speak louder than words, is undoubtedly a sound doctrine in all cases where temperance is loudly and clamorously preached for the purpose of "drying up the saloons," in order that the poison may be dealt out by the pint and quart, under the law. We cannot refrain from exclaiming, "Oh! Consistency thou art a jewel." TEMPERANCE.

May 5, 1874.

Ann Arbor.

EIGHTY-THREE STUDENTS SUSPENDED FROM THE UNIVERSITY—TEMPERANCE.

The women's temperance crusade, after a series of prosecutions, culminated Thursday in the closing of every saloon in the city, and the breweries have suspended for ten days.

The suspension of four students by the University authorities last week, for "hazing," was followed by vigorous demonstrations on the part of their fellow students to compel their readmission, but, failing, 110 sent in written requests to be also suspended, but subsequently several withdrew them, and this morning 81 received notice that their requests had been granted, and that they were suspended until the beginning of next year. It is currently reported that quite a large additional number are contemplating the same action, but the faculty is firm, and it is now purely a question whether they or the students shall control affairs. K.

May 5, 1874.

Allen County.

The valuation of property in Allen county for 1873 was $10,558,085.—Mrs. P. E. Baldwin, of Lima, died on Monday.—The tax collected in this county for 1873 was as follows: State tax, $30,908.82; other taxes, $118,259.99; excess of local over State taxes, $39,674.28.—The Lima Council has dispensed with policemen. This is a precautionary measure with a view to personal ends.—The amount of bonds exempt from taxation, held in Allen county during 1873, was $28,778.—Mrs Jno. Haines was buried in Lima, on the 5th inst.—Three hundred and fourteen couples were married in Allen county during the year ending March 31, 1873. Eight hundred and four children were born and 330 persons died in the county during the same time.—On Monday next a new banking institution, to be known as the City Bank, will be opened in Lima.—Eighty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars were paid to teachers in this county last year.—The residence of J. W. Bashore, at Lima, caught fire last week, but little damage resulted.—Mrs. Hull of Lima, was severely scalded by coffee, a few days since.—One hundred and twenty-three new buildings were erected in Allen county during the past year, valued at $55,470.

Williams County.

The Bryan Council did not pass a prohibitory ordinance, as was expected of them.—A new cheese factory has begun operations.—Probate Court began its May term on Tuesday.—Another railroad project is being discussed by "leading citizens."—Decoration Day will be observed in Bryan with imposing ceremonies.—The Prohibitionists of this county are to hold a county convention some time next month.

Defiance County.

Court adjourned last Saturday until the 11th inst.—J. D. Baker is about to start a newspaper at Hicksville, Defiance county.—Last Saturday Judge Latty sentenced James Lawlor, for rape, and Lewis Rupp, for grand larceny, to the penitentiary—each to serve two years.—From the Defiance *Democrat* we learn that last week while a boat was passing the change bridge near Charloe, the body of a man rose from the bottom of the canal and floated on the surface of the water. It was taken out of the water by parties on the boat, and a search proved his name to have been Charles Wilson. He was a stranger, and was not recognized by any person who saw him. His body was considerably bloated, showing that it had probably been in the water several days. It is not known whether the drowning occurred by accident or suicide. He was apparently about 35 years old, and had black hair and whiskers.

Seneca County.

Republic has been granted a charter for an Encampment, I. O. O. F.—The first of a series of four Grand Concerts will be given Monday evening, May 25, at National Hall, by Boos' Concert Band, assisted by the best home talent.—Mrs. Veronica Foght died in Seneca township, Friday, May 1st, aged 70 years, 4 months and 6 days. She had resided in the county for 44 years.—The following is the list of Grand Jurors for the June term of the Common Pleas Court: Edward Swanton, Clinton; Gideon W. Allen, Clinton; John F. Hellman, Fostoria; Peter Welly, Big Spring; Daniel Martin, Liberty; Upton Ash, Liberty; Samuel B. Crissel, Scipio; C. F. Boos, Third Ward; Abraham Sines, Loudon; A. B. Ebersole, Fostoria; Michael L. Kintz, Hopewell; James Starkey, Seneca; Wilson Pontius, Adams; Jacob Wise, Venice.—The Tiffin women are still cracked on the crusade.—The Green Spring *Sentinel* made its first appearance last week.—The Woman's Crusade at Green Springs was brought to a close last week, May 1st, by the saloon keepers promising not to sell or give away for 30 days, any intoxicating liquors.—Quite a number of Fostorians went over to Findlay last Monday, to see the elephant.—Resident Engineer Frazer, of the B. P. & C. Railway, removes from Tiffin to Defiance this week.—The City Council, of Tiffin, at their meeting Wednesday night, passed an ordinance prohibiting the ladies from singing and praying on the streets and picketing the saloons.—The prohibitory ordinance went into effect last Tuesday morning at Fostoria.—The peach crop in this vicinity was injured by the freeze Monday night of last week.—The Probate Judge, last month, issued a marriage license to a youth of 75 years to marry a lady of 50 summers.

Fulton County.

No more beer or other spirituous liquors in Wauseon. The ordinance went into effect on Sunday last.—Carlton will be at Cheadle Hall Monday night.—Hon. O. B. Verity has been appointed Superintendent of the County Infirmary.—A firm in Fayette purchased 3,150 dozen eggs in one week.—The Board of Equalization of Fulton County, will meet in Wauseon on Wednesday, May 20.—The Presbyterians of Gorham, Franklin township, meet in Fayette, on Saturday, May 9th, with a view to organizing a Church.—The Republican caucus, for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor of Wauseon, will be held at the Court House, Monday.—The crusade at Delta is almost, if not quite, at an end. The Council "put a head on" it.—The City Fathers of the lately incorporated village of Fayette, have already commenced active operations.—Mr. Warren Welch of Amboy Township, was swindled out of $300 by a horse thief.—The Grand Jurors for the present term of Court are R. H. Dunham, Henry Sohn, P. F. Chambard, A. P. Brainard, A. M. Lee, D. F. Borne, Stephen Atkinson, A. B. Canfield, Sas. Vaughn, Levi W. Brown, John Whittaker, Chas. Burr, Wm. Burnes, Jacob F. Reitter and John A. Clark.

Wood County.

A Grange has been started at Bloom Center.—The erysipelas is raging in Wood county, some cases of which have resulted fatally.—New Baltimore gives promise of rapid growth.—The editor of the Bowling Green *Sentinel* is opposed to cremation, and, of course, is violently opposed to the future that is in store for him.—There are eight candidates for the penitentiary now in the county jail.—Plain township is to have two new school houses.—"You lie, you villain, you!" is the favorite expression of Perrysburgers just now.—Crusade or not, "The Little Brown Jug" is in favor at Mill Grove.—Henry Hood, of Hull Prairie, a resident of Wood county for 42 years; Mr. Lee Moore, for 43 years, and Mrs. Lydia Thomas, most of the time for 40 years, died during the past week.—The following is a list of Grand Jurors for the present term of Court:

Hugh Watkins,	Charles Powers,
Frank Dunn,	Jacob Walters,
Gideon Underwood,	Peter W. Apger,
D. L. Hixon,	B. F. Pratt,
F. D. Noble,	Gen. Cooper,
Martin Warner,	G. B. Hedge,
J. B. Phillips,	Geo. Mercer.

Monroe.

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

The Grand Sacred Concert at the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening was one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind ever given in Monroe, and the ladies are under great obligations to the gentlemen from Detroit and Toledo for their able and valuable assistance, Messrs. A. W. Gleason and C. Chadbourne, of Toledo, and E. Wetmore and R. O. Wheeler, of Detroit.

The music was very fine and our Monroe amateurs may feel a pride in the manner in which the following excellent programme was rendered:

PROGRAMME.—PART FIRST.

1. Chorus—"Sing, O Sing! and Magnify the Lord."—"Daniel."
2. Duett—"When the Heart is Sad and Weary."—Rossini.—Miss Jennie Baldwin and Mr. Chadbourne, of Toledo.
3. Aria.—With Verdure Clad."—Haydn.—Mrs. Loranger.
4. Organ Solo.—Introduction to "Les Sept Paroles."—Haydn.—Mr. E. W. Wetmore, of Detroit.
5. Quartette—Wanderer's Night Song.—Lenz.—Messrs. Gleason, Chadbourne, Boyd and Wheeler.
6. Solo—"Hear Us, Oh! Father."—Millard.—Mrs. Baldwin.
7. Cornet Solo—Infelice—Fleury—Mr. A. Boehme.
8. Solo—"Jesus, Save My Soul."—Art—Mr. A. W. Gleason, Toledo.

PART SECOND.

1. Trio.—"Protect us through the Coming Night."—Curschman—Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Anna Boyd and Mr. I. P. Boyd.
2. Solo.—"Sleep well, sweet Angel."—Art—Miss Hettie Noble.
3. Quartette—"Christ the Lord is risen to-day."—Lloyd—Mrs. Lee, Miss Jennie Baldwin, Messrs. Paulding and Chadbourne.
4. Solo—"Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone"—Haydn—Mr. R. O. Wheeler, Detroit.
5. Organ Solo—Andante from Quartette in D'moll—Schubert—Mr. E. W. Wetmore, Detroit.
6. Terzetto—"O! Hear Us"—Verdi—Mrs. Loranger, Messrs. Gleason and Chadbourne.
7. Solo.—"I will Exalt Thee, Oh! Lord"—Mrs. Baldwin.
8. Chorus—"O cry to be God on High"—Mozart.

The funeral of Dr. Ephraim Adams, whose death was announced in Thursday's BLADE, was largely attended this, Friday, morning at St. Mary's Church. MARK.

Hancock County.

The whole number of cases set for the next term of Court is 128.—Last Tuesday the rake factory turned out 1,140 wooden rakes.—The river dam broke Wednesday morning.—Rev. Thomas Gordon will be installed pastor of the First Congregational Church, Findlay, on the 19th inst.—Mr. J. C. Buxton has resigned the position of Superintendent of the C. S. & C. Railroad.—The stockholders of the Findlay Manufacturing Company are getting ready to build a brick addition to their factory.—Last Wednesday, a little girl about twelve years old, named Alice Voyrs, whose parents live in North Findlay, in attempting to cross the L. E. & L. Railway bridge, missed her step and fell through into the water. She was rescued by a man named Herman Rogge, when going down for the third time.—A little son of W. H. O'Hara, had his mouth burned a short time ago, by drinking a quantity of strong lye.

OUR NATIONAL SUPREME COURT.

How Cases are Decided.

A Washington correspondent furnishes the following racy sketch of the United States Supreme Court:

The new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has become warm in his seat, and a considerate second opinion awards him the praise of good intentions, a sense of justice, inconsiderable prejudices, but no vast amount of capacity. That is the opinion of the Associate Justices, generally speaking. The Supreme Court was never so harmonious as at the present time. It never possessed so many men of nearly equal age, and that age youthful enough to develop the fullest energy and the most earnest thought compatible with legal principles.

There was a time in Chase's term when his strong desire to reach the Presidency tinged many of the issues before the Court, and gave powerful personality and antagonism to the court coterie. The President's determination not to appoint any man on the bench to the Chief-Justiceship has dashed the hopes of several of the able gentlemen who had dreamed of the promotion. With a chastened spirit, accepting the inevitable, they are now entirely harmonized. As some of the attachees inform us, when they meet for consultation, the spectacle is enlivening no less for the wisdom put forth than for the amiability which flavors it.

I may have omitted reference in former letters to the manner in which the Supreme Court decides cases after the Justices have passed out of observation into the cloisters of the consulting room.

Imagine, then, quite a family of men, generally portly and beyond the middle of life, seated in an old-fashioned room in the old part of the Capitol, with the Chief Justice at the end of the table. The Chief Justice is a solid looking Western man, with hair decidedly iron gray, in all the sense of that term, whatever it may mean. He is the moderator and suggester at the ceremony. He says: "Gentlemen, in the case of Tompkins against the Hudson Canal Company, what shall we do? Shall we deny the motion or grant it?"

Then, in a good humored way, the portly Justice Clifford says something sententiously. With a twinkle in his eye the athletic Miller puts in an amendment. The Rev. Greer, who thinks God ought to be in the Constitution, interposes with a stately sentence. He is picked up in no time by the rather merry Bradley, of New Jersey. He illuminates the whole topic as if he did it by accident. Justice Hunt, a dainty little man, listens to the others, and puts in an interrogatory. This warms up the mercurial Field, who sails right in, and just as things are beginning to look lively the Chief Justice says: "Gentlemen, I hardly think we will come to any conclusion where there is so much controversy; so suppose we put this matter over until our next Saturday consultation, when we may have arrived at some opinion."

I do not know a body connected with the Government where there is so much humanity, good fellowship and sense of self-respect as the Supreme Court. There was a time when politics hid in the edges of the cloister. At present there is no man on the Bench with restless ambition. Many of the Justices are well-to-do. The Clerk of the Court is a wealthy man, made so by the legitimate accumulation of his fees, and he has established certain members of his family in banking, and when Jay Cooke & Co. failed, the young firm of Middleton & Co. immediately leaped into their custom.

Nicolay, well remembered for his intimacy with President Lincoln, is the Marshal of this court, and in the receipt of a moderate salary. He is reverently brooding over a classical life of Mr. Lincoln, which shall consider that kindly essence not as a monstrosity, nor as a hero merely, but in the perfectness of his relations to the times, his friends, and himself. Col. John Hay, who has plenty of talent, and only too much luck, has acquiesced with Nicolay in the design of making this book.

Calumny.

The rules of politeness are never at variance with the principles of morality. Whatever is really impolite is really immoral. We have no right to offend people with our manners or conversation. We have no right to deal with or be influenced by gossip about the people we meet. Their private affairs are none of our business. If we believe a man to be unfit company for us, we must not invite him; but if we meet where he has been invited by others, we must treat him with civility. If we know a man or woman to be a grave offender, we cannot use that knowledge to injure him or her, unless it is absolutely needful for the protection of others. The greatest and best men in the world have been assailed with calumny. The purest and noblest do not always escape it. We cannot investigate—as a rule, we must disregard—all slanders. Where great offences become notorious, the offenders must be excommunicated. In all other cases, we must give every one the benefit of a doubt; apply charitable constructions, hope for the best, and consider every one innocent until he is proven guilty.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper boxes, or Stationery Supplies, should be addressed to

BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE, should be addressed to

LOCKE & JONES, Prop'rs,
Of THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified administrator de bonis non of the estate of Elizabeth Trapp, late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased. JOHN HEFFELBOWER.

Dated at Toledo, this 8th day of May, 1874.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,
79 Madison Street, TOLEDO, O.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind Mills.
Dealers in
Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

New Photograph Gallery.
NO. 17 & 19 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
W. E. MCKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

SAVE MONEY!

Save From 25 to 50 per Cent. by Purchasing Your
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE,
No. 97 Summit Street,

Their new Spring Stock has just arrived. The Largest Assortment in the City to select from. Every quality of BOOTS and SHOES can be found at the MAMMOTH STORE, cheaper than any other House in the City. If you want to save from 25 to 50 per cent. on your purchases, don't forget the place, the
MAMMOTH STORE,
NO. 97 SUMMIT STREET.
BRANCH STORE---287 Broadway.

LEWIS YOUNG, Proprietor,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday June 18th, 1874, at which time said bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and constructing a Howe Truss Bridge of 80 feet span across Ten Mile Creek, on the North and South Road, between Sections 31 and 32 Washington Township.

The abutments to be of stone masonry, with pile foundations.

Bidders may propose for the entire work, or the pile, masonry or superstructure separately.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's Office.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, }
Toledo, May 6th, 1874. }

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, June 18th, 1874, at which time the bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and building two Strain Beam Bridges of 50 feet span each, 16 feet roadway, with stone abutments and wooden center pier, across Swan Creek, at Monclova Village.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's Office, after June 1st, 1874.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

By order of the County Commissioners.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas County, Ohio, }
Toledo, May 6th, 1874. }

CLARK'S
NEW RED RASPBERRIES!

TEN THOUSAND TWO-YEAR OLD strong bearing Canes of the above variety for sale, at

Twenty Dollars per Thousand, Three Dollars per Hundred, and Sixty Cents per Dozen.

This is the Best Red Raspberry—prolific bearer, delicious flavor, and perfectly hardy. Any owner of a lot ought to have a few of them.

For sale, to clear the ground, at my home stead. HENRY PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE.
A Manufacturing Business For Sale.
24 Years Established.
The Toledo Soap and Candle Works.

THIS Old Establishment is now offered for sale. Everything complete. Large Lot, finely situated. Buildings brick and new with everything necessary for the manufacture of Soap, Candles, Lard Oil, Potash and Baking Powder. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to get into this line of business.

Satisfactory reasons for wishing to sell. For particulars address (P. O.) If I don't sell will take a reliable partner.

JOHN HOFFMAN,
13th Street, Toledo, O.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo & Southwestern Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of T. D. Clark, Esq., in Vermont, on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

By order of the President.

J. M. BARBE, Secty.

Toledo, May 9th, 1874.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,
110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,
(MARKET SPACE,)
Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for
Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.
☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

Important to Builders and Lumbermen

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, Sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dried by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thicknesses of Walnut, New ells Bannisters, Flooring, Fannels, Wainscoting, Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank, Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,
No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo.

LAND PLASTER
—IN—
BAGS OR BARRELS,
—AT—
C. H. Sawyer & Co.'s,
WATER ST., NEAR MONROE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

FOR CASH!
300 Bushels Choice Bottom
ONIONSETTS
FOR SALE AT
Arbuckle & Ryan's,
78 and 81 Monroe Street,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

201 & 203 Water St., Toledo, O. | 232 & 234 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.
BOND & ALLERDICE,
DEALERS IN
Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,
—AND—
Plastering Hair.
Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Price.*

TO HORSEMEN!
THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.
THE SPLENDID STALLION
Mansfield Golddust
Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at
OAK GROVE FARM,
(NEAR TOLEDO,)
In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,
At $15 to Insure,
For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrically in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 15 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original of Justin Morgan, he by True Briton,

Farm, Garden and House.

Cut It Down.

I wish I could whisper this advice into everybody's ear and have it heeded when trees, shrubs, and vines are transplanted this spring. Whenever a gardener, nurseryman, or any other person who understands the nature of plants, removes a tree from one place to another, he shortens the branches to correspond with the loss of roots which occurs in transplanting. Even if every root is preserved entire, the removal from the earth lessens, for a time, their power of taking up sustenance when again placed in position for growth, hence the necessity of pruning. Theoretically, lessening the number of buds or branches may be all wrong, but practically it is the only known process of preserving life and insuring a vigorous growth at the same time.

Whenever I see a man carrying home a grape vine with canes four to eight feet long no doubt thinking that he is going to make such plants live and make a vigorous growth the same year without pruning, I feel like saying to him, Why don't you cut it down, for the root, with a foot of cane, is all you want; and why encumber yourself with firewood?

The dealers in plants know the weakness of the masses for purchasing "grape vines for immediate bearing," and rose bushes with long stems that will make a good show at the start, as well as tall shrubs and various climbing vines, and they keep the very articles most likely to be called for, although knowing at the same time that they are certain to die or at most make a very feeble growth unless cut down or otherwise pruned severely.

Now a man who knows anything of gardening will not be seen carrying home or paying freight on grape vines or climbing roses with canes upon them more than one or two feet long at most. He purchases plants with large, healthy roots, that will produce the branches desired. The canes upon a grape vine that is to be transplanted are of no value except for the two or three buds near its base, which are to produce the canes for the following season.

If a cane with 20 or 30 buds is left upon a root when planted, it may live and produce 10 or 20 small, weak shoots, none of which will be strong enough to bear fruit; but if it is cut down, and only one or two allowed to grow, these will be strong, healthy, and probably bear a good crop the ensuing year.

The same principle is applicable to hundreds of fruit and ornamental plants, such as raspberries, blackberries, currants, and especially to monthly roses planted out for flowering during the summer. A glance at the plants offered for sale in the streets of our cities or in the markets, will furnish a true index to the knowledge possessed by the majority of those who patronize the hucksters in these places, and a sad commentary upon horticultural science in America.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

Edgings for Garden Walks, Flower Beds, &c.

It is generally desirable that we should preserve the shape of our flower beds and borders from year to year, so that the plants shall not be encroached upon by the walks. When flower beds are cut out in the turf on the lawn, an edging with the spade is all that is necessary to keep them in shape for all time. It has been the custom for years to use a dwarf growing box for edging; still this is only used by a few, and, as it does not flower, there are many of our customers who would prefer to use flowering plants for this purpose.

The double-flowering Sweet Violet is a capital plant for edgings to beds, borders and walks. The best time to plant them is in the spring, when the beds are spaded up and got into shape for the season. Draw a line where it is desirable to form the edging, and, after separating the plants into small pieces, plant them firmly about six inches apart, along after the line. In a short time they will present an unbroken line or edge, and the next season they will give an abundance of their acceptable, fragrant flowers. The Double Russian is the variety best adapted for this purpose. The annuals and other flowering plants can be planted quite close to the violets, as some shade will be found to be beneficial to them. The Double Daisy makes one of the best of floral edgings, and should be planted quite thickly for fine effect. We have seen edgings of this pretty and popular flower that were vastly superior to anything else in the line of edgings. The Sedums Seiboldi and Variegatum are excellent, used for this purpose being both perfectly hardy, besides standing perfectly well through the hottest summers, becoming denser each succeeding year, as well as being loaded with rosy purple flowers in the autumn. The dwarf, fine growing varieties of Sempervivum (Live forever) called moss by many, may be used with capital effect and results, and will please all who try them for this purpose. For edgings to walks and beds in the kitchen garden, there is nothing equal to or compare with the double curling Parsley, and, with so little trouble, as well as being of service in the kitchen, we advise all who care for trimness and neatness in their garden walks to give this a trial for the present season.—*From Briggs Bro.'s April Quarterly.*

Indigestion in Calves.

Calves when carelessly fed or managed, are very subjected to indigestion. They become dull and potbellied, and thriftless in appearance, their appetite capricious, their bowels irregular, and their faces pale colored, sour and badly smelling. When such are neglected, troublesome diarrhœa is apt to follow. The ailment usually depends upon the accumulation of sour curdled milk in the fourth stomach, which is the one used while the young animal is fed upon milk, and does not ruminate. Laxative medicine must therefore at once be given. For a three month old calf the dose may consist of two ounces castor or linseed oil, to which may be added half an ounce each of carbonate of soda and ginger. If the animal is weakly and scouring, ten or fifteen drops of laudanum may be added. For a few days, until indeed recovery is established, an ounce each of common salt, carbonate of soda, and ginger may be given night and morning in a little milk; or where the calf is flatulent, dull and weak, an ounce of salt and half an ounce each of carbonate and sulphate of soda may be administered twice daily. The diet, as in all such cases, must be carefully attended to. If unweaned, the calf should have its milk fresh and sound, thrice daily. A daily allowance of linseed gruel or bruised linseed cake will further be serviceable. Comfortable shelter, a dry bed and plenty of room are also essential. When protracted indigestion appears to result from weakness, and the mucous membrane has become irritable and relaxed, advantage frequently follows the use of eight or ten drops each of muriatic acid and creosote, given every morning until it abates.

Fowls in the Horse Stable.

Fowls should never be permitted to have access to the horse stable, nor the feed room, nor the hay mow. Their roosts should be entirely separate from the stable, so that they may not always be ready to slip in, whenever a door is opened; and that the vermin which infest poultry may not reach horses or cattle.

It is a well known fact that fowls of all kinds frequently drop a very sordid, offensive, clammy, viscous odor; and when allowed to go on the hay mow, or in the feeding room, or anywhere in the barn, they damage more fodder than we are wont to suppose. We would as soon allow fowls to live in the kitchen, and to hop on the dinner table while we are eating, and to roost on our bedstead, as allow them to have free access to the horse stable and barn.

Some horses are always afraid of fowls, and when one enters the manger, or rack, the timid horses will immediately surrender their entire right, however hungry they may be, to these lawless marauders. And after they have scratched over the feed, with their foul feet, and smeared a portion of it with their filthy droppings, horses must be exceedingly hungry before he will eat his mess. Many a hungry horse has been deprived of his feeding of grain by a lot of bold, gallinaceous that had learned when and where to fill their empty crops with the feed of a jaded horse. Let grates and bars exclude fowls and pigeons from the doors and windows of all horse stables.—*N. Y. Times.*

How to Plant a Tree.

When planting, don't dig a hole like a bowl cistern, but dig it just as deep as the soil is, and no deeper; make the bottom of it one-third larger round than the top, and loosen up the very bottom. Then as the tree is planted, throw in first an inch of real, good fresh, rich soil; set the tree, holding it with one hand while on your knees you spread its roots carefully with the other; let the assistant drop the dirt in upon the roots as he would if he had a seive, and, as it is dropped in, do you who hold the tree upon your bended knees, work every root carefully out straight on a level line with the point or junction of it with the main stems, use the fingers outspread in mingling the fine dirt with the roots, and be careful that not an air space is left at the bottoms, and also that the earth upon the lower roots is packed the hardest or tightest of any.

As you reach the upper roots only see that each root is surely surrounded with earth, and then let the last four inches of earth be sprinkled on with spade or shovel, without pressure of foot or anything else, don't even flat it with the shovel, and be sure to keep your own, and Paddy's feet off; for every pressure will destroy the natural position of the root below.—*F. R. Elliott, in Cleveland Herald.*

Setting Hens in the Spring.

During the spring months, it will be found that the number of losses in hatching will be much diminished if the nests are made as warm as possible. Instead of placing a handfull of loose straw in a square box or pigeon hole, a couple of shovelfulls of pulverulent earth, or even coal ashes, should be thrown in. This has the two-fold advantage of being readily hollowed out into a concave nest, which keeps the eggs together and prevents them rolling away from under the hen; and secondly, it forms a much warmer nest, and so keeps the eggs at a proper hatching temperature, in spite of the cold weather.

Simple as this precaution may appear, it is one that will be found greatly to conduce to success in hatching during the earlier months in the year. Another precaution that should always be taken is to examine the eggs after they have been sat upon for a week, and to remove those that look clear when held at night against a lighted candle. This plan is most advantageous, as, by the removal of the sterile and unfertilized eggs, those left in the nest roll into the centre and are much less liable to be uncovered by the movements of the hen.—*London Field.*

Wash for Fruit Trees

The following is a wash used by Wm. Saunders, of the government gardens at Washington: Put half a bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slacking the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and, at the time of application, half an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of the liquid. Mr. Saunders says: "I generally apply it in the spring, before the leaves make their appearance, but I am convinced that it would be more effective if applied later; but then it is difficult to do so when the tree is in foliage." Mr. Saunders applies the wash, not only to the stem of the tree, but, to some extent, to the main branches.

Miscellaneous.

A Lively Bear Fight.

While coming up the lake shore an Indian encountered a huge bear in his path, and although only armed with a knife and hatchet, he resolved to capture the bear, or at least make an attempt. He procured a sharp stick and fastened the knife to the end of it, boldly attacked bruin, who stood his ground and showed fight. Lo made a lunge at the animal, but before penetrating the hide the knife turned on the stick and became useless. He then attempted to dispatch him with his hatchet, and had a desperate fight, but was overpowered by the brute, who got him down and began leisurely to "chaw him up." The Indian was bitten twice in one leg and on his arm and shoulder very badly, besides receiving a frightful scratch on his forehead. The bear, no doubt thinking his adversary dead or sufficiently punished, walked off into the woods. The Indian, more dead than alive, managed to drag himself to a farm house, some two miles from the scene of the fight, being two days making that distance. Here his wounds were dressed, and there are hopes of his recovery. It is hardly likely that he will again attack a full grown bear without more formidable weapons than a knife and hatchet, even if he is a "big Injun."—*Duluth Herald 24th.*

A Cobbler's Masterpiece.

Virginia City Enterprise.

At the Postoffice in this city we were shown an old shoe which started from the New York City Postoffice. Among the documents stowed away in the shoe is one which is written to the following effect: "We, the undersigned, respectfully recommend that our late comrade Goodenough, be appointed post cobbler, this shoe being a specimen of his work."—Then followed a large number of signatures. The "specimen of his work" is about the worst specimen in that line ever seen. It is patched with scraps of leather. The new half-sole is fearfully and wonderfully made, and nailed on with copper, iron, and all kinds of nails, while upon the heel is spiked a sort of half-tap. The documents traveling with the shoe, show that it has been in many offices in the West, and it is now quite covered with tags, postmarks, and all manner of scraps of postoffice wit. It left here for San Francisco. It travels loose in the mail-bags, and goes in whatever direction the fancy of the clerks happens to send it cruising.

An Aged Saint.

From Ahmednugger, India, we hear that on the 16th inst., a venerable Mahomedan departed this life at the great old age of 148 years. He had lived a very religious life, was a priest of his caste; he was never married, and is now naturally considered a saint by the Mahomedans. His funeral was attended by hundreds of persons of all castes; his bier was loaded with flowers, and the streets were well watered by blisters all the way where it had to pass. People from villages within ten miles round attended him to his last resting place, which is in a garden without the city, chosen by himself. Money was given by all castes for the erection of a tomb for the saint.

Report on the Sanborn Contracts.

In the House of Representatives on the 4th Charles Foster, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a report in the matter of the Sanborn contracts.

The Committee in the first place state that they have examined, so far as they know, all the parties in any way connected with the execution of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made, and that they annex to the report a statement of the testimony. They then proceed as follows:

"The Forty-second Congress, at its second session, repealed all the laws which provided for the payment of moieties to informers, so far as related to the Internal Revenue taxes, but in the last hours of the same session, and by means of a Committee of Conference, there was engrafted in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, a provision of seemingly so slight significance as to have been added as the last half of a sentence in one of the usual paragraphs relating to the Internal Revenue Bureau, wherein provisions have been annually made for the support of said Bureau. (The provision is here quoted.) Under the provisions of this law the contracts were made with W. H Kelsey, Malcolm Campbell, J. Nicholson, Albert John Clark and John D. Sanborn."

The committee give a history of the Sanborn contract, and how he had added to it a large number of names of persons alleged to have been guilty of withholding taxes imposed upon legacies, successions and incomes. "On the 1st of July, 1873, Sanborn again asked to amend his contract, and Richardson, then Secretary of the Treasury, on the 7th of July following, added to his contract the names of 592 railroad companies alleged to be indebted to the government for taxes upon dividends and interest paid upon bonds. The committee find that the information furnished by the paid officers of the government on which the collections were made was placed at the disposal of Sanborn, who, availing himself of the information paid for by the government, obtained a contract for the very claims this brought to light, and found to be due the government. It further appears from the testimony of Sanborn that when he applied for this railroad contract he furnished a list of railroads taken from a railroad manual or guide, comprising the names of 592 railroad companies, being substantially the entire list of railroads within the United States; that while he had a knowledge of the delinquency of only 100 to 150 of them, he had no knowledge whatever of the delinquency of the remaining 400 or 450. It also appears that when he so represented it to the officers of the Treasury Department, he was there told that it did'nt make any difference, and to put them all in, whereupon he made affidavit that the entire 592 Railroad corporations were delinquents, and were indebted to the Government. They were accordingly added to his contract. In this connection it may be proper to add that the officers of the Treasury Department, including the Secretary of the Treasury himself, seem to have no recollection of this fact, as sworn to before the Committee by Sanborn, in reference to the list of Railroads included in his contract. (Here follows a copy of the contract made between Secretary Boutwell and Kelsey.)

"The Committee call attention to the fact that the law provides for the employment of persons to assist the proper officials in discovering and collecting, while the contracts provide that the contractors may proceed to collect, thereby ignoring the Internal Revenue officers altogether, while it should have been stipulated merely that they should assist the officers.

"Secretary Boutwell, on the 8th of June, 1874, by the first order of the Treasury Department issued in relation to the employment of persons under this act, directed that the parties applying for contracts, shall, to his satisfaction, set forth in a written statement, under oath, to be held in his office, the character in detail of the claim; the name of person, firm, or corporation withholding money; the laws by the violation of which the claim is to be supported; upon doing which a written contract will be made upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed necessary for the interests of the United States. The Committee believe this requirement of Secretary Boutwell to be in exact conformity to the law, but they are unable to find in any case, that the conditions as set forth by the Secretary, have been complied with. It is evident that the 'proper officers of the Government,' alluded to in the law, could only have been taken to mean the officers of Internal Revenue. The Committee cannot ascertain that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any officer of his Department was consulted before, at the time or since the contracts were made, or that he was advised as to the making of the contracts, or of the character of the claims it was intended thereby to be collected; in fact it was shown that the Commissioner wrote a letter protesting against the manner of these collections, to the Secretary, which has never been answered. Indeed, this very important officer, to whom belongs exclusively the collection of these taxes, appears to have been studiously ignored by the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers in the office of the Secretary, and without the knowledge of the Commissioner his subordinates were directed to assist these contractors, and in no case can the committee find that the contractors assisted this officer. The whole power of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as well as the entire machinery of the Government for the collection of taxes, was placed at the disposal of Sanborn, by letters from Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson, requesting the Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue to assist him in the examination of official records, etc.

The Committee find that some of the agents of Sanborn who were not employes or the Government, were, without authority of law, furnished by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with special letters to Supervisors and Collectors throughout the country, calling upon said officers to aid and assist them as they might require. In addition to this, to more completely arm them with power, two of these same agents were furnished with Secret Service detective's commissions of the Solicitor of the Treasury. It is the opinion of the Committee that a very large percentage, if not all, of $437,000 of taxes collected by Sanborn were not a proper subject of contract under the law, and these taxes should and would have been collected by the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in the ordinary discharge of their duty. It is shown by the evidence before the Committee that about $10 000 were collected by Supervisors Hawley and Simmons from taxes imposed by schedule 'G' of the Internal Revenue laws, for the collection of which no contract was made with Sanborn or any one else. Nevertheless, Sanborn claimed and was allowed 50 per cent. thereof." The Committee cite the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, a full account of which has been published, and go on to say that "the theory of the law, as administered, is completely reversed, and instead of three persons being employed to assist the proper officers of the Government, these officers have been made to assist them."

"It is certain that a continuance of the system must work to a greater or less extent a demoralization of the entire outside working force engaged under the Internal Revenue Bureau in the collection of revenues.

"The Committee, feeling alarmed at the apparent looseness with which the law has been administered, were desirous of ascertaining where the responsibility rested in the Treasury Department. They have had before them the Secretary, Assistant Sawyer, and the Solicitor of the Treasury. The Secretary gave but little information, and exhibited an entire want of knowledge as to the manner of making the contracts, administering the law, or of the provisions of the law itself. His only connection, so far as he could remember, with these transactions, was in affixing his signature to the various papers presented to him as a mere matter of office routine, without knowing their contents. The Assistant Secretary disclaimed any particular knowledge of the law or contents, and he in like manner affixed his signature as a matter of office routine. The Secretary and Assistant, by their testimony show that the papers were prepared by the Solicitor, thus indicating the responsibility upon him. The Solicitor in turn testified that he is the law officer of the Treasury Department, and a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury, without any power in regard to the administration of this law, except that expressly given by the Secretary; that he had consulted in every instance with the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; that he had in all cases simply obeyed the directions of his superior, and that the contracts and various orders of the Department were well known to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The disagreements and contradictions given respectively by these gentlemen, as appears from their testimony, is a matter greatly to be deplored by the Committee, as by it they are unable to fix upon any one or anywhere the responsibility for the maladministration of this law; and they look with serious apprehension upon the apparent efforts of these gentlemen to transfer the responsibility each from himself to the other. While the Committee, therefore, are unable to determine where the responsibility rests, they cannot, in justice to themselves, ignore the fact that these three persons deserve severe condemnation for the manner in which they have permitted this law to be administered. While the Committee thus severely criticise these officials of the Treasury directly charged with the administration of this law, they find nothing impeaching the integrity of Secretary Boutwell's or Richardson's actions, and the testimony does not prove that the Secretaries or any of their assistants were influenced by corrupt motives. It is due to the Treasury officials that as far back as the administration of the Treasury Department by Secretary Guthrie, such contracts were made for the collection of moneys due the United States in extraordinary cases, and that this practice was continued up to the time Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. When he came into office he found a number of contracts in existance and this Solicitor testifies that after a thorough and exhaustive examination he found no authority in law permitting them to be made, and the Secretary of the Treasury at once annulled them, and that nothing of any consequence was ever collected from these cases of contract. Under the act of 1870 a number of contracts were made by Secretary Boutwell, and although it was represented to the Secretary that large sums were due to the government, and parties making contracts professed to be able to collect what was due, the amount collected was very small. With the light of the experience of the Treasury Department in the contract business referred to, the officers, we are told, concluded that the parties proposing to take contracts under the law of May 8, 1872, would fail to make collections in any considerable amount, and this fact may account for the apparent neglect of this department to carefully and strictly enforce the law; and it is due to the present Treasury officials to say that not only was this law enacted while the predecessor of the present Secretary was in office, but that the first contracts were made by him, and the general policy of their administration subsequently pursued and determined upon while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury.

"The Committee are of opinion that any system of forming the collection of any portion of the revenues of the Governments, is fundamentally wrong; that no necessity for such law exists, for the reason that the Secretary of the Treasury and the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau are fully empowered by law to make all collections of taxes, including taxes due on account of repealed laws. The Internal Revenue Bureau is possessed of full knowledge of the laws relating to the collection of revenue; has all the machinery necessary for their full and complete enforcement, and has full authority in extraordinary cases to pay at discretion for information, Congress annually making appropriations therefor. Any law that provides for any other method of collecting taxes, the duty of which collection is imposed on any Department of the Government, is, in fact, a reflection on the Department charged with that duty. The Committee, in viewing the facts herewith presented, believe that the law of May 8th, 1872, should be repealed, and the contracts made thereunder should be revoked and annulled. They also believe that for every service rendered by these contractors, exorbitant reward has been made. For every equity which they might claim, more than enough has already been paid. For every legal claim, settlement has been perfected on a most liberal scale. In some cases the committee are satisfied that moneys have been paid to the contractor to which he was not entitled under the law. Now, when the whole subject has been investigated, in order to end forever all the demands against the Treasury on this account; to avoid the danger that lax administration under careless officers may at some future time afford new opportunity to assail the Treasury under color of these contracts, the statute should in terms exclude them from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and all further claims on their part be denied. To accomplish the purpose here indicated, the committee report to the House a bill embodying the above conclusions."

The following is the full text of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Ways and Means relative to the Sanborn contracts:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of the act entitled, 'An Act Making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1875, and for other purposes,' approved May 8th, 1872, as provides for employment by the Secretary of the Treasury of not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States, when the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, be, and the same is, hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is the person directed to revoke and annul all contracts for the collection of such taxes made under and by authority of said Act.

"Sec. 2. That the Court of Claims shall have no authority to consider or decide upon any claims for damages by reason of the discontinuance of the contracts aforesaid, or for any profits or percentage under them."

Governor booth of California vetoed twenty-five bills that were passed hastily in the closing hours of the legislature. He did not write messages, but simply deposited the bills in the waste-basket.

GOSSIP.

Look out for the "Veto necktie."

Iowa has a dezen newspapers conducted by lady editors.

The New York State Wool Growers' Association Fair takes place at Canandaigus, May 6th and 7th.

The site of the Greenbriar Springs, West Virginia, was once the hunting grounds of the Shawnees.

A cynic says marriage is very often a dull book with a very fine preface. Sometimes it is "half calf."

A Texas man is knocking over a tiger per day in India, and taking the starch out of British crack sportsmen.

The "Arsenic spring," at the Arkansas hot springs, is chiefly patronized by ladies who want a clear complexion.

The Berlin *News* "has authority to announce Hon. George Bancroft's early retirement from the diplomatic service."

A New York clerk absent mindedly copied a love letter to his "heart's idol" in the letter book of the firm before sending it.

A pugilistic Irishman, being bound over to keep the peace on all British subjects, remarked: "The saints help the first foreigner I meet."

"I say," said a rough fellow to a fop with conspicuous bowl legs—"I say, don't you have to have your pantaloons cut with a circular saw?"

A Morris undertaker with a vein of humor announces: "Coffins made to order; now's the time to get up clubs." He ought to offer a chromo.

The newest "ode to spring" opened thusly: "The blear-eyed frog is warbling in the swamp," but it was suppressed out of personal regard for the frog.

These are the days in which she says, "I don't care—I wish I was dead!" and he sympathetically rejoins, "Hang the bonnet! You're never satisfied!"

Caleb Cushing is finding out how glorious it is to be a minister by the aid of numberless dinners and entertainments in his honor in the French capital.

At the Hot springs (Ark.) there is what is known as the "Corn spring." It is death on corns, and all who bath in it find these troublesome nuisances removed. So says a correspondent of the Troy *Times*.

Among the most modern conveniences in dwelling houses is the cremation cellar, with self-rotating roaster, odor-escape flues and comfortable seats for the mourners.

It is not generally known that America had a hand in that Ashantee difficulty. Tom Dollar, an American born negro, was a soldier of "note," in the English army.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, said, in a recent lecture, that a man who is simply honest because "honesty is the best policy" is a hawker and peddler of religion for its accidental results.

John Outhouse was a guard at Sing Sing prison, and he helped several prisoners to escape. He now goes to prison himself for five years, and will have ample opportunity to connive in behalf of his own liberty.

An anti-crusader justifies himself by quoting the twenty-seventh verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Jeremiah: "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel: drink ye and be drunken, and spew, and fall, and *rise no more*."

There is a man in Shelsburg, Iowa, who is thought to be a lunatic from the fact of his declaring that his wife is a witch, and that he can see her flying around the room astride of a broom. It is sad, indeed, to contemplate such a wreck of mind in a fellow man.

A local paper says that a revival in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, a short time ago, one of the brethern got the "power" and made a very impressive prayer, a part of which was the following:—"Oh Lord, I feel like giving every poor man in this place a barrel of flour, and a barrel of pork, and a barrel of salt, and a barrel of pepper—oh, but that's too much pepper."

TURF NOTES.

Mr. Robert Bonner last week rejected an offer of $100,000 in gold for his horse Dexter.

O. A. Hickok has bought "Ella Lewis" for $5,000.

The four year old trotting filly "Sweetbriar" was recently sold for $5,000.

Goshen Driving Park (N. Y.) was sold last week to Dr. H. A. Pooler for $50,000.

The next annual trotting meeting at Cambridge City, Indiana, commencing June 2d.

A full sister to the dam of "Clark Chief," and a half sister to "Ericson," recently died in Fayette county, Ky.

The well-known pacing horse "Copperbottom," was sold by W. H. Ewing to Mossgrow & Scott, of Springfield, Ohio, for $3,500.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, Gazelle, Hambletonian, Messenger, Jay Gould, Nettie, etc., will be twenty-five years old the 5th day of May.

On the 2d ult. "Lady Mack" beat "Jerome" and "Nourmahal" in a five-mile trot at San Francisco, Cal., in 13:00 being the fastest time on record for that distance.

C. S. Green, of Babylon, Long Island, publishes a challenge to Wilkes' *Spirit* to trot "Lucille Golddust" against any horse in America, (barring Goldsmith Maid,) mile heats, 3 in 5, for $500 or $1,000 a side—the race to be trotted at Prospect Park on or before the 20th of May.

The following "conundrum" is going the rounds of "hoss papers," and the numerous selections are about evenly divided as to the correct difference in the trade: "A and B went to trade horses. B asked A $50 to boot, and A asked B $15 to boot. Now the third man was called in. He decided that they should split the difference and trade. B. claims $32 50, and A. claims that he has to give him only $17 50. Which is correct?"

L. L. Dorsey, the extensive breeder of Gold Dust stock, publishes the following fair challenge: "I will trot my stallion, 'Zilcadie Golddust,' against any stallion in America for $2,500, pay or play, or half forfeit, mile heats, three in five, in harness. He is seven years old in May. In this challenge there are no unfair conditions, such as appeared in Mr. Wilson's challenge directed to me, which I accepted in full, as to the test of merits, nor is it a demand to give me choice of tracks, as in Messrs. Eoff and Fawcett's challenge. The challenge is to any stallion, young or old. If a year older than my horse, I will name track, and trot the race in June or September, at the option of the owner or acceptor. If a year younger, the acceptor may name the track and time, from May 1 to September 1. In any event the gate money to go the winning party; each party to name one-half the judges."

Pius IX Again Hale and Hearty.

Letter to the Springfield Republican.

He has gone back into his better days by a quarter of a century. His bearing is very upright and almost youthful; his cheeks are rosy; his eyes are full of brightness which is strikingly set off with his silver hair; his voice is sonorous, and would reach far beyond the Obelisk if at Easter he would again step on St. Peter's balcony and bestow his solemn benediction. His appetite is very great, and his digestion perfect. Almost every day he goes down for long walks into the Vatican gardens, and a few days ago he was sauntering about without a cloak, just as in his chamber, and with no other garment than his white robe. He walked fast and briskly, without the aid of a stick, his cardinals following him with difficulty. He has never been so joyous, so full of confidence in the approaching restoration of the temporal power. He is incessantly jesting. His conversation sparkles with quips and cranks and repartees; but he is always somewhat harsh with his prelates, whom he scolds severely, and especially with Antonelli, whom he ridicules in terms into ridicule.

A Sensible Bride.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

In these days of foolish display, a good word must be said for Miss Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart, who was married in Washington last night. To begin with, the bride is said to be one of the most sensible as well as beautiful young ladies in Washington. She cooks, sews, markets for the family, and is versed in every useful accomplishment. Her wedding cards, eschewing the silly custom of the times, had no monogram. The wedding was in her father's house, at an early hour, and followed by a good, old-fashioned dance. There was but one bride's maid, the bride's sister. The bridal *trousseau* was purchased entirely in Washington, and every article of it made at home under the personal supervision of the bride and her mother. Finally, the newly wedded couple do not make a "tour," but settle down at once to common sense happiness. All this is refreshing.

A Chameleon Plant.

A puzzle, says *Land and Water*, for horticulturists has been forwarded by the French bishop of Canton to the Jardin d'Acclimatization in Paris, in the shape of a plant which is a conspicuous specimen of the wonderful art possessed by the Chinese of leading nature astray. Not content with improving on the human fool, and producing pollard oaks, apparently of hoary antiquity, in China bowls, they have succeeded in growing a plant which changes color three times a day.

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THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who su

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court decided the confiscation case relating to the Slidell property and several other similar cases, holding that the proceedings in the District Court in pursuance of which the property was sold were regular, and passed a full and indefeasible title to the purchasers, and so notwithstanding the subsequent repeal of the law under which the proceedings took place. The decree of the Circuit Court, was therefore reversed. Justice Strong delivered the opinion; Justice Clifford dissented.

The Senate, on the 5th, confirmed the nomination of Samuel Burdett, of Missouri, as Commissioner of the General Land Office, to take effect June 1st.

A report has been freely circulated that the position of Secretary of the Tressury has been tendered to E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, and that his reply to the offer is now awaited.

The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the charges preferred by Indian Commissioner Walker against Dr. J. J. Saville, agent for the Sioux at the Red Cloud Agency, and E. A. Howard, agent at the Whetstone Agency, have made their report, declaring the charges to be frivolous and grounuless.

The Treasury Department has decided to reduce the number of clerks 300. Official notice has been given that all clerks who desire to now voluntarily resign can receive pay until June 30.

A bill for the equalization of bounties has been substantially agreed upon by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The bill allows to every soldier, sailor and marine $8 50 for the time of service, and to the heirs of those who were discharged for wounds to the end of the time of enhatment. The amount of all local bounties and prize money to be deducted in making the calculations. No allowance of bounty is made to substitutes nor to persons discharged at the request of parents or guardians. The amount to be paid in certificates of indebtedness bearing interest receivable at any land office entitling the soldier or his assignee to locate the same and receive a patent therefor if more than $100 with or without settlement.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, on Friday unanimously agreed to the report, and recommended the passage of a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to demand from each of the Pacific Railroad Companies the immediate payment of 5 per cent. per annum of their respective net receipts, required by law to be paid over to the government, and applied to the liquidation of the interest of their bonds. The bill also contains a provision directing the Attorney General to commence proceedings to enforce the payment of this 5 per cent., in case the demand of the Secretary of the Treasurer is not complied with.

The Navy Department is advised of the death of Arsene M. Gerault, Professor of Mathematics, U. S. N., at New Brunswick, on the 2d inst. He had been in the navy since 1845, and at the time of his death was on the retired list.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads have finally agreed to recommend the enactment of a law which shall require the prepayment of postage on all newspapers and other printed matter. Postmaster General Creswell was present at the Committee meeting Saturday, to assist in perfecting the details of the bill. It will provide for the payment of postage by the pound, probably at the rate of two cents per pound for newspapers and periodicals mailed regularly by publishers, who can thus put up and prepay large packages without the trouble of separately stamping publications destined for the same postoffice.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard closed their labors Saturday. Their finding honorably acquits Gen. Howard on every charge. The papers are now in the hands of Judge Advocate General Holt, and will be by him laid before the President for approval.

THE EAST.

The 106th annual meeting of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce was held May 7th. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude to Almighty God, and congratulating their fellow-citizens on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would have prevented the enlargement and improvement of the water ways of the State. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, William E. Dodge; First Vice President, George Opdyke; Second Vice President, William M. Vermilye; Treasurer, Francis S. Lathrop; Secretary, George Wilson; Executive Committee, Solon Humphreys, Chairman, Samuel B. Ruggles, James M. Brown, William H. Fagg, Elliott C. Cowdin.

It is understood that the Trustees and Committee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., at a meeting on Thursday, declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable in cash, upon all claims proven before the Register, as soon as the order for dividends have been made out and sent to creditors. The Trustees were authorized by the Committee to settle with the creditors on the following terms: Fifty per cent. in Northern Pacific 7 3 10 gold bonds, at 70 cents on the dollar; 18 per cent. in Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s stock, at 40 cents on the dollar; 7 per cent. in first mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior & Mississippi and other railroad companies, at from 70 to 75 cents on the dollar; and 3 per cent. on the 40 per cent. income bonds of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company, at 40 cents on the dollar. It is proposed by the Trustees and Committee to make a further cash dividend of 10 per cent., as soon as it can be realized from the remaining assets, thus setting with creditors in full. Upon this being carried out, the creditors will receive 15 per cent. in cash, and 85 per cent in securities at the rates given above.

At New York City, preparations for the pilgrimage of members of the Catholic Church to Rome have been perfected, and those who are to take the journey, will leave the city by the steamship Pereire, on Saturday next. The Diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., will furnish the largest number, and of the 100 pilgrims who will compose the party, 25 will be clergymen. New York has a very light representation. The highest Episcopal officer accompanying the pilgrims, will be Bishop Dewenger, a native of Ohio, but now presiding over the Diocese of Fort Wayne. On the evening of Assension, Thursday May 14th, a reception is to be tendered the pilgrims by the Xavier Union. On the morning of the departure, a solemn Mass will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The pilgrims will assemble at 8 o'clock, P. M., on board the Pereire. An altar is to be fitted up in the cabin separate for the exclusive use of the pilgrims.

The lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Road by the Erie Company has been practically completed, on substantially the following basis: The Atlantic & Great Western Road, with all its rolling stock and appurtenances, is taken as it stands for a lease of 100 years, and is to be run by the Erie managers, at a total rent of 30 per cent. of gross receipts. Should the new managers, however, ever succeed in reducing the running expenses below 70 per cent. of the gross receipts, so as to leave a margin of profit between that amount and 30 per cent. of the receipts, such margin is to be divided in equal parts between the contracting parties. Some matters of detail remain to be adjusted.

Theatrical managers of New York have combined to test the legality of a legislative act passed in 1874, requiring the payment of a license fee into the treasury of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. The license fee amounts to $500 annually for theaters, circuses and concert halls alike, with graduated taxation for lesser periods, and the penalty in each case of a failure to meet the bill is $1,000 for each performance. The society which benefits by this odious license act is the one which threatened to enforce its provisions on the little newsboys of the Grand Duke Theater last winter.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has applied to the Surrogate in Brooklyn, for a probate of the will of his mother-in-law, Catherine E Carroll. She left a large amount of property.

The general term of the Supreme Court of New York, has given a decision in the great California land case, brought by ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, against General Erasmus D. Keys, late of the U. S. Army. The decision directs a judgment against Keys and Scott for the full amount, with interest and costs, amounting in all to about $250,000. The suit was begun in 1854.

At New York City, foreign papers brought by the latest mails, show that the season has set in with unusual heat all over Europe. In Paris and London the weather at the end of April was hotter than it usually is in July. There has been a case of cholera reported in Paris, but the rate of mortality was not unusually high.

THE WEST.

At San Francisco, May 5, thirty ladies of the Woman's Temperance Alliance visited the Board of Supervisors and presented another petition for an order against the sale of liquors in corner groceries. Mayor Otis said the Board had the matter under consideration, but it was a difficult subject to legislate upon properly. The women were followed to the hall by a large crowd of spectators.

The Ohio Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met May 5th, at Cleveland. The welcome address was delivered by Chas. H. Babcock, Past Grand Master, of Cleveland; responded to by Grand Patriarch Jas. A. Armstrong, of Cincinnati. An amendment to the constitution was adopted, reducing the legislative department from 74 to 60 members. Charters were granted to the new Encampments at Kenton, Atkins, Brooklyn, Camden, Belleville, Goshen, Cumminsville, and Cincinnati 25th Ward. The next session will be held in Greenville, Darke county, on the second Tuesday in May, 1875.

At Bloomington, Ills., May 5th and 6th, a meeting of the Advisory Board of the State Farmers' Association of Illinois, was held. Fifty-two of the one hundred and twe counties in the State were represented, the object of the meeting being to decide upon the advisability of organizing an independent political party, the matter having been referred by the last meeting of the State Association to this Committee. After a discussion, which lasted nearly all day, it was decided by a nearly unanimous vote that a new party should be organized; that it shall include members of all industrial organizations, and a call was issued for a State Convention at Bloomfield, May 27th.

Among the bequests of Samuel Train, of Medford, recently deceased, is another of $3,000 to endow a professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company was held May 6th, at Cleveland, and the following Directors elected: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barker and Eugene N. Robinson, New York; Henry B. Payne, Amasa Stone, Jr., and Stillman Witt, Cleveland; Wm. L. Scott, Charles M. Reed and John A. Tracy, Erie, Pa.; Albert Keep, Chicago; Wm. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y. About $30,000,000 of stock were voted on. The Board organized by re-electing all the present officers except Treasurer James H. Barker. Edwin D. Worcester, of New York, was elected Treasurer. The office of Second Vice President was created. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was elected First Vice President, and Augustus Schell, the present Vice President, was elected Second Vice President.

The whole number of miles of road owned and leased by the Company is 1,181; the gross earnings for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1873, $19,414,505 26; operating expenses and taxes, $13,746,598 54; net earnings, $5,657,910 72.

Since the street work of the Crusaders has been interfered with by the Police Commissioners at Columbus O., they have not been idle, and it is currently reported in temperance circles that at the next meeting of the Grand Jury, application will be made for over 100 indictments against a half dozen liquor dealers of prominence in that city. The Young Men's League, it is said, will assist the Crusaders in the work, with money and influence.

At St. Louis, Mo., the consolidation of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Cairo and Fulton Railroads has been fully effected into one. The Board of Directors are as follows: Thos. Allen, Gerard B. Allen, D. Barlow, S. H. Ladlin, Samuel Capp, W. R. Allen, St. Louis; Wm. H. Swift, H. G. Marquard, W. J. Blodgett, Gen. Cabot Ward, John Bigelow, New York; N. M. Rose, J. M. Loughborough, Little Rock. The following are the officers of the consolidated Company: Thos. Allen, President; H. G. Marquard of New York, Vice President; D. W. McWilliams, of New York, Treasurer; S. D. Barlow, Secretary; Thos. McKissock, General Superintendent; J. H. Morley, Chief Engineer; Jas. M. Loughborough, Land Commissioner. The road will hereafter be known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. The old stock and bonds will be called in and cancelled, and the new consolidated stock and bonds will take their place.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, according to the report of Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, submitted May 9th, the stock of the hog product of this winter's packing in Cincinnati, up to May 1st, was as follows: Pork, barrels, 9,866; bulk meats—shoulders, 13 540,000 pounds; rib sides, 2,252,000 pounds; clear rib, 16,852,000 clear, 2,668,000 pounds; hams, 280,000; total bulk, 33 500,000 pounds. Bacon—Shoulders, 764,000 pounds; clear rib, 726,000; total, 2,296,000 Hams of all kinds save bulk, 9 745,000 pounds. Lard—Prime steam, 2,567 tierces; kettle rendered, 4,040 tierces and 2,500 kegs.

A Cincinnati Enquirer special from Lancaster says that on Saturday night Nelsonville, Athens county, O., experienced a reign of terror on account of the coal mines. The Union miners drove the citizens off the streets, and severely beat a large number of non-Union miners. The store house of the late Troy Works was set on fire twice. McLenny's residence was set on fire once, but the flames were in all cases extinguished. The tumult, alarm and confusion continued all night, and Sunday ripened into a riot, in which James Eidenton, R. T. Myers and John Woodward were shot and mortally wounded. Eidenton has since died. The shooting began between Eidenton and Myers. Myers' brother shot Woodward. A railroad train went to Athens for help, and five men were arrested.

Fires are raging in the woods in many parts of Michigan. Reports last evening from Muskegon state that fires have reached within a mile and a half of that city, with the wind blowing almost a gale towards the city, and unless the wind abates the city will be in imminent danger. Heavy fires are reported near Grand Haven, and along the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, between Iona and Grand Haven. Fires on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad have cut off all communication north of Evarts, and on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad north of Wenona, large amounts of valuable timber have already been destroyed. Unless rain falls soon, the fearful scenes of 1871 will be repeated.

The Columbus, O., crusaders, after a brief season of rest, are preparing for a renewal of their work next week. They propose renewing street work in small bands, praying only at places where permission is given. In the evening they propose holding prayer meetings in private houses in various parts of the city, except on market nights, when meetings will be held in the Market house, when tracts will be distributed among the rural people.

THE SOUTH.

The Sheriff of Pulaski County, Ark., telegraphs to the Secretary of War stating that he has asked the commander of the United States troops at Little Rock for aid to serve writs of habess corpus for the Judges arrested at Argenta. Brooks telegraphs President Grant requesting him to ask the commanding officer at Little Rock to demand the surrender of the arrested parties.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A meeting was held in London Tuesday night favoring the disestablishment of the English Church. Prof. Goldwin Smith presided. In his address he advocated the application of the Church endowments to the relief of the poor and promotion of education.

John Lucas, political economist, is dead.

Additional strikes of miners have been announced and coal and iron advanced in consequence.

In the House of Commons recently in reply to George Anderson, member for Glasgow, Robert Bourke, under Secretary for the Foreign Department, said Her Majesty's Government desires a resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, and is ready to receive overtures to that end, but none such have as yet been received. Bourke also, in reply to Sir Henry Wolff, said that the present Government had not considered it their duty to take steps to carry into execution the sixth clause of the Treaty of Washington. In reply to an inquiry from Julian Goldsmith, Sir C. B. Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, stated that Tyler, the Government Inspector attached to the Board of Trade, was going to America on a two years' leave of absence, to examine into the affairs of Railroads, but the arrangement was a private one, of which the Government was not officially cognizant. Mr. Goldsmith gave notice he would call the attention of the House to the matter.

The coal miners of Durham have yielded to the terms of the employers, and the strike has ended.

A London letter writer says: The British navy has been found in a condition of doubtful efficiency. On paper there are 55 iron clads, of which 41 are sea going and 14 adapted for harbor and coast defense. Of the forty-one seagoing ironclads, 5 must be deducted as still on the docks, and 9 others as either absolute or not worth repairing for seagoing purposes. This reduces the list to 27, and of these, only 14 can be regarded as really effective for service at the present moment, though 4 more, or 18 in all, will perhaps be ready in the course of the year. Moreover some of the ships now undergoing repair cannot be counted upon as good for more than a year. Of the 14 iron clads for harbor defense, 1 is building and there are only 8 fit for service.

Spain.

Gen. Olio is said to have arrested four Brigadier Generals of the Carlist army on a charge of treason. Don Carlos will shortly issue a new proclamation to his troops.

Gen. Concha has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Northern Army.

During the bombardment of Bilbao 150 citizens were killed and wounded.

The American Oriental Topographical Corps have reached Jerusalem, after making very successful explorations in the vicinity of Mount Sinai. They report as very remarkable the fact that they were detained two days by a heavy snow storm about Mount Sinai. The expedition leaves soon for Basban and Moab.

Canada.

It is expected that the Canadian Parliament will be prorogued about the 23d of May. The estimates are through, and but little time will be occupied in passing the remaining bills. It is again rumored that Sir John Macdonald will receive an Imperial appointment.

Cuba.

Captain General Concha, of Cuba, has issued a decree, in which it is stated that the Railroad Companies have now to suffer the inevitable, as do all others, the interests in the country, in consequence of the present financial condition of the Island. By the decrees issued last December, the Companies were allowed to fix the rates for each month, according to the premium on gold. But it is alleged that they have been in the habit of charging much higher rates than is allowed, and Gen. Concha has interposed and fixed the increase for May at 50 per cent. over all their rates.

Captain General Concha has issued a decree ordering the formation of eight battalions of colored militia.

A recent letter from Havana says the Court Martial is doing its work, and by the wholesale pronouncing the penalty of death, chain gang, perpetual imprisonment, and confiscation of property all over the island. Nine persons, tried for treason at Mayre, are at Santiago de Cuba, and five at Havana have all been condemned to suffer the death penalty. Four persons at Puerto Principe, for the same crime, have been condemned to work on the Trocha during the continuance of the rebellion. Six persons at Gaualmeo have been sentenced to ten years on the chain gang, and one from Trinidad has been condemned to perpetual chains.

The American, Frederick Dockery, was taken from Nuevitas on the 24th of April to prison in Puerto Principe for security and safety, as the Cubans have been so near Nuevitas as to render the capture of the place not improbable.

The approval of the decree of the Governor General in regard to finances appears to have arrived from Spain. The home Government hesitated long before approving of them, but Concha was firm, and telegraphed to Spain that they must be approved or he would resign.

The Arkansas Troubles.

The St. Louis Democrat's Little Rock special gives a long account of the capture, escape and return to Little Rock of Associated Justices of the Supreme Court, Bennett and Searle. After being taken from St. John's College, they were moved under escort of Lieutenant Summerville and a squad of men to a retired field to the outskirts of the city, when an order was received from General Blocker, and the party then marched to a point 14 miles distant, where a dispatch from Brigadier General Crawford, ordering the entire party to proceed to Benton, was received. Two miles from that place the party was met by General Crawford, with a squad. Crawford was drunk, and gave Summerville entire charge of the prisoners, in whose custody they remained at Benton until the escape. Summerville states that on Tuesday Crawford received orders from General Blocher that he should protect the lives of Bennett and Searle to the fullest extent, provided he could do so and prevent a rescue, but at all hazards not to permit them to be rescued.

Four of the five Judges of the Supreme Court met inside the Brooks' line on the 7th inst., and delivered the following opinion:

"In the relation of Joseph Brooks vs. Henry Page, State Treasurer; application for mandamus. Opinion by Chief Justice McClure. The 12th section of chapter 164, of Gould's Digest, reads as follows:

"For the purpose of carrying into effect the object and directions of the section last preceding, the further sum of $50,000 shall, and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Government, to be drawn from the Treasurer under warrants from the Auditor, to be issued on a requisition of the Government for the purpose specified in the preceding section, and for no other purpose."

The fourth section, to which the above reference is made, is as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Governor is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty, to superintend generally everything required to be done by this act, and see that every branch of the service is properly conducted, and to see the laws of his State fully and efficiently enforced throughout the utmost limits thereof; and if the laws cannot be enforced by ordinary means nor by the means hereinbefore prescribed, it is made the duty of the Governor as soon as it may appear necessary to order out, organize and enroll such a number of the militia of this State as the service may require, and with the military force take possession of the county and expel therefrom, or seize and bring to trial, all disorganized and disaffected persons, without delay, and keep possession of all such by force until order is restored and the sovereignty and laws of Arkansas are acknowledged and obeyed."

"From the pleadings it appears that the relator, Joseph Brooks, styling himself Governor of Arkansas, made a requisition for $1,000, on application, made by the 12th section of the act referred to, and that the Auditor, in obedience to said requisition, drew his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount specified therein, and that said Treasurer refused to pay said warrant or issue the Treasurer's certificate therefor. In response to the prayer of the petition, the Treasurer admits his refusal to pay said warrant, and submits that he is not bound to do so because Elisha Baxter was declared duly elected Governor; that he took the oath of office, &c., and that in fact said Baxter is Governor of the State of Arkansas, and not the relator, Joseph Brooks. To the response, the relator files a replication, alleging by the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski county that he was adjudged the Governor; that he took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of the duties thereof. To this replication a demurrer is filed, the grounds being that said judgment is not sufficient in law to maintain an action.

"The only question we deem it necessary to notice is: Did the Circuit Court have jurisdiction to render the judgment in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter? We feel some delicacy about expressing an opinion upon the question propounded, but under the pleadings it has to be passed upon incidentally, if not absolutely, in determining whether the relator is entitled to the relief asked for. His right to the office, if established at all, is established by the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski county. We are of opinion that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and its judgment appears to be regular and valid; and having arrived at these conditions the demurrer is overruled, and the writ of mandamus will be awarded as prayed

JNO. MCCLURE,
Chief Justice,
JNO. E. BENNETT,
J. SEARLE,
M L. STEPHENSON,
Associate Justices."

No lawyers were present except those who remain inside the camp at the State House.

On the 7th of October last, when a full bench was present, the Court had the same question up, and decided as follows:

"Under the Constitution, the determination of the question as to whether a person residing in the office of Governor has been duly elected is held exclusively in the General Assembly of the State, and neither this nor any other State Court had jurisdiction to try it. In relation to such contest, be the mode or form what it may, whether at the suit of the Attorney General or in the relation of the claimant, through him or by an individual alone, claiming any right to office, such issue should be made before the General Assembly. It is their duty to decide, and no other tribune can determine that question.

"L. GREGG,
"M. S. STEPHENSON,
"E. J. SEARLE."

The Baxterites claim the decision today amounts to nothing—first, because a legal Court is composed of a full bench; second, that the question of the Governorship is one for the Legislature alone to determine.

Friday night a party of 25 Baxter men under command of Lieutenant Welsh, took possession of the steamer Hallie, which was in charge of Captain Sam Hooper and his brother Ed. Houston. Their object was to intercept and capture 160 stand of arms belonging to the Industrial University, which were shipped on a flat boat from Ft. Smith Railroad to intercept the boat at Almero, 20 miles above the city. Brooker's party arrived there before the Hallie got into position, and as the boat came along fired on her. Most of Lieutenant Welsh's men were on the hurricane roof at the time, and got down below as soon as possible. As they did so, Frank Timmons, a prominent young man of this city, was killed, and several others wounded, viz: Captain Sam Houston, through the body, badly; Ed. Houston, sprained ankle; John Myers, through the breast; Bascomb Leigh, in the left leg. Welsh's men returned the fire, killing one and wounding another of Brooker's men, both colored.

One of the shots from Brooker's men passed through a steam pipe on the Hallie, disabling her, and she floated down the river to the opposite bank from where Brooker's men were, and the squad then left the boat. The Brooker men then took possession of the steamer, put a squad on her to bring her to town, and the remainder of them took the train and came back, arriving about three o'clock Friday afternoon. Soon after their arrival, the Hallie came down and was landed at the State House, where the wounded were taken off.

Capt. Houston died soon after the arrival of the Hallie. J. Myers, a pilot, is mortally wounded.

The following telegrams were received Saturday night in Washington in response to dispatches sent to Arkansas, conveying the plan of adjustment for the pending trouble there:

"LITTLE ROCK, May

"Hon. George R. Williams, Attorney General of the United States:

"SIR: Yours of this date submitting a proposition for a settlement of the trouble in Arkansas is received and fully considered. A similar proposition in all respects, except so far as relates to a joint call of the Legislature, was submitted by me some two weeks since, and rejected by Brooks. I cannot consent to anything that will in whole or in part recognize Brooks as Governor. Either I am Governor or I am not Governor. The Legislature has been called together for the 11th of this month. The members are rapidly assembling, with nearly a quorum present now, with the belief that it will receive the protection of the General Government in their meetings and deliberations I could not lawfully disperse them if I would, nor have I any means of compelling a Legislature that might be convened under a joint call to conform to the terms proposed. The Legislature might as well meet now and act under my call, because it might not return two weeks hence, and in the meantime we are in confusion, with no recognized Governor and a state of war. To dispose of all these matters I have called the Legislature for the 11th inst., under the conviction that it would assemble and be protected by the General Government. I now renew my appeal to the President to protect the Legislature called. If the Legislature meets now the question may be submitted to it fairly, and I will abide its decision in full. I am, therefore, constrained to decline the terms proposed.

"ELIJAH BAXTER.
"Governor of Arkansas."

"BARING CROSS, Ark., May 10.

"To Attorney General Williams, Washington, D. C.

"Your dispatch submitting a proposition to submit the question of who was duly elected Governor and to refrain from warlike demonstrations until the contest is finally decided by the Legislature or the National Government, is accepted. My claims to the Governorship of Arkansas have already been adjusted in the Circuit Court, and the right to exercise office declared by the Supreme Court in proceeding where the main question a [illegible] was who is the Governor of Arkansas. I feel so confident of my election and the justice of my claims, that I am willing to submit the question to any tribunal you have named, and cheerfully abide the determination, at all times asserting that the only tribunal that can have or has the right to construe the constitution is the Supreme Court of the State, which in its late decision in the case of Brooks against Page, determined that the Circuit Court has both the power and jurisdiction to adjudicate my right to office.

"JOSEPH BROOKS,
"Governor of Arkansas."

These dispatches will be submitted to the President by the Attorney General.

The representatives and attorneys of the contesting parties in Arkansas, consisting of Senators Clayton and Dorsey, and Representatives Hynes, Hodge and Snyder, and ex-Senator Rice, on the part of Brooks, and Representative Welshire, Judge Low, and Johnson, Secretary of State, on the part of Baxter, have been in consultation nearly all day, and report at midnight Monday night, in their effort to compromise the difficulties in that State, and to prevent a further effusion of blood. Much difficulty was experienced in reaching a conclusion on a basis of a compromise, and the situation, with all its attending circumstances, was freely discussed. The first consultation took place in the office of the Attorney General, and the gentlemen present submitted their views to Judge Williams very fully, and were anxious to receive expressions of opinion from him on the several points that entered into the discussion. At a late hour Saturday afternoon, and before any adjustment had been agreed upon, the session was adjourned, and the representatives of the contestants made an arrangement to perfect their plan and meet the Attorney General at his private residence at ten o'clock Sunday night with the result of their negotiations. The meeting took place in accordance therewith, and after a discussion of the many points, which lasted for one hour, the following plan for settling the political difficulties in Arkansas was agreed upon and telegraphed at 1 o'clock Saturday morning to Brooks and Baxter for their acceptance:

"It is agreed this May 9th, 1874, at Washington, D. C., between the respective attorneys and agents of Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter, claimants, for the office of Governor of the State of Arkansas that on account of the conflicting claims of the parties and division of sentiment among the people of said State the Legislature of said State shall be called by said Brooks and Baxter to meet in extra session on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the usual place of meeting at the State House, each to put a separate call forthwith for that purpose, and the Legislature so called shall be permitted to meet without molestation or hindrance by either of said parties or their adherents; that they shall receive and entertain a communication from Brooks setting forth specifically the ground for his claim to the office of Governor, as well as his reasons for contesting Baxter's right thereto; that they shall investigate the facts and allegations so set forth by Brooks, and such investigation shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, giving to both parties a full and fair hearing upon such competent and relevant testimony as either party may offer; that the Legislature shall determine, in the manner provided by law, which of the contestants received at the November election in 1873 a majority of the legal votes, and declare the result, and the parties shall abide that action. Brooks and Baxter shall each relieve from duty and send home all his troops, retaining only as many as each may think necessary as a body guard at Little Rock, not exceeding a company. All warlike demonstrations are forthwith to cease, and both parties to keep absolute peace, and refrain from any interference with each other or their adherents, until the contest is finally decided by the Legislature, and the National Government has taken action thereto; that until the demonstration by the General Assembly as to who was legally elected Governor in the contest to be made before that body by Joseph Brooks of the question as to which of the contestants has the legal right to exercise the functions of the office of Governor may, at his discretion, be determined by the President, on the application heretofore made to him by the respective contestants; that the Legislature shall receive from each claimant to office such communication as either may send it until the contest for office be finally decided by the General Assembly."

"I submit the foregoing plan of adjusting the difficulties in Arkansas to the respective claimants to the office of Governor, it having been agreed to by all their friends and attorneys here, subject to their approval, and I have to say the President earnestly desires its adoption by both parties.

"GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
"Attorney General."

During the progress of the consultation, the President was advised by the Attorney General that the representatives of the two factions were holding a meeting with the hope of effecting a compromise, and he responded in a note, in which he expressed a sincere hope that the result of the meeting would be the adoption of a plan to harmonize their differences, which could be endorsed by the Attorney General, and thus end the contest. It seems to be very well understood that if the agreement as sent to Little Rock is entered into in good faith, and that afterward any of its provisions are violated, the Attorney General will ask the President to take the matter in hand and dispose of it. Among the suggestions made at the conference with the Attorney General Saturday night was one that an officer of National reputation who would reflect the views of the Administration, should be sent to Little Rock to exercise general supervision and moral influence there.

The following telegrams were sent from Washington on Monday:

WASHINGTON, May 11.

To Hon. Joseph Brooks, Little Rock, Ark.

I have suggested to Baxter that the members of the General Assembly, not in Little Rock, adjourn for a reasonable time, say ten days, to give you an opportunity to call in those members who may not respond to his call, so that there may be a full Legislature. The United States will give all the necessary protection to the Legislature in meeting and transacting [illegible] usual at the State house, and [illegible] as far as practicable, all [illegible] disturbance of the public [illegible] urgently request that the [illegible] both parties be at once disbanded, which is the first step towards peace and settlement.

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. Elijah Baxter, Little Rock, Ark.:

I recommend that the members of the General Assembly now at Little Rock adjourn for a reasonable time, say for 10 days, to enable Brooks to call to body his supposed adherents, so that there may be a full Legislature. Any hasty action by a part of the Assembly will not be satisfactory to the people.

Senator Morton's Letter.

Senator Morton has published a letter on the Finance bill, of which the following is a summary: There appears to be a misapprehension in a portion of the press in regard to the provisions of the Finance bill, which recently passed the two Houses of Congress, but from which the President withheld his approval. The bill is criticised as if it authorized a new emission of United States notes, which would increase the difficulty of a return to specie payments, and thereby involve a breach of the National faith pledged for the redemption of those notes in coin. The first section of the bill, and the only one which relates to U. S. notes, is in these words: "The medium amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000." Reference is then made to the acts of June 30, 1864; April 12, 1866, and March 4, 1868, to show the effect of this proviso. The right of the Secretary to re-issue any part of this $44,000,000, or to increase the circulation of these notes above $356,000,000, has been continually denied by many lawyers in Congress and out of it, and a large portion of the press, and the question cannot be said to be free of doubt.

At the last session of Congress a minority of the Finance Committee of the Senate, through the Chairman, Mr. Sherman, reported to the Senate for its adoption, the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power, under the existing laws, to issue United States for any portion of the $44,000,000 retired and cancelled under the several laws on that subject.

My first impression had been against the existence of the power, but on further examination, I thought it fairly deductable from a comparison of statistics, and personally urged upon the President and Secretary, the free use of forty-four million reserve to check the progress of the panic and alleviate its disasters. In his veto message, and in his letter to Messrs Claflin and Anthony on the 28th of September last, the President treats the forty-four millions as being an existing reserve money already in the Treasury, as much so as a like sum received from taxes, to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for certain purposes. He regards the maximum amount of United States notes as $400,000,000, and treats the $44,000,000 as in actual existence.

The first section of the bill declares the law to be what the President and Secretary have assumed it to be; it declares that the maximum amount of United States notes shall be $400,000,000, and that is the amount beyond which the issue shall not be extended.

The other section of the bill authorizes the increase of the bank note circulation to the amount of $46,000,000, to be distributed among the States having less than their proportion.

The $46,000,000 provided for came full $30,000,000 short of equalizing the distribution among the States upon the basis of the act of 1865. Under that act, the New England States were entitled to less than $400,000,000, but received $110,000,000, and the other Eastern States had an excess of nearly $12,000,000.

The most of the friends of the bill desired free banking, that is, the restriction taken off as to the amount and locality of the circulation of National Banks, so that people should be left free in every part of the United States to establish National Banks wherever and whenever their local wants and necessities demanded them. The profit upon the currency of National Banks is less than two per cent., and they will not be established and maintained anywhere, unless there be a local demand which will give to them a liberal line of deposits. But the purpose of the letter is not to enter into any defence of the second section of the bill, but to remove a misapprehension that appears to prevail in regard to the fact.

Whether the volume of the currency is sufficient for the business of the country is a question of fact, about which men may honestly differ. During the four years preceding the panic there had been an actual contraction, resulting from the growth of population and business. A majority of Congress were of the opinion that to produce a restoration of confidence and a speedy revival of business, and a return to the prosperity which was so suddenly destroyed by the panic, some additions should be made to the volume of the currency.

That the bill which has failed to become a law would have produced some contraction is undoubtedly true; but it would have been almost entirely in the stock market in New York. It is a well understood fact that the reserves of the Western and Southern banks kept in New York have been loaned by the New York banks almost exclusively upon call to dealers in stocks, and have thus contributed to stimulate unwholesome speculation, and have been of very little benefit to the mercantile or manufacturing community. The evil resulting from this fact was strikingly illustrated during the panic last fall. The stockholders who had borrowed the money were not able to pay the New York banks, and they in turn were unable to pay the country banks from which the money had been received, and thus the disaster of the panic was greatly aggravated. This bill in effect required the banks outside of the redemption cities to keep three-fourths of their reserve at home, and would have withdrawn some millions from the stock market in New York, which would strengthen the banks to which they belonged, and would have produced contraction in a quarter where it is pretty well understood that contraction would do no harm.

The act of 1869, to strengthen the public credit, declares that "the United States solemnly pledged its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." In the debate upon this bill nobody has denied the character or binding force of that pledge, but the question as to the "practicable period" for its performance remains as open as it was the day it was passed. Very few members of either House of Congress have agreed upon any method for the resumption of specie payments. A few are in favor of hoarding the gold in the Treasury until enough has been acquired to begin the redemption of the notes. Others have proposed to acquire the requisite amount of gold by selling our bonds in Europe; others to fund a portion of the legal tender notes in bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, and retire them in that way, and to bring the rest to par by contraction; others to fund them into a bond bearing 5 per cent. interest, to be re issued and again funded.

While the Government is pledged to redeem the legal tender notes in coin, at the earliest practical period, while the purpose to do so should ever be kept in view, yet that period is, by many, not deemed to be practicable when there is great stagnation of business, much labor unemployed, the revenues largely fallen off, and much distress and suffering in every part of the country.

☞ A Georgia cotton mill manufactured and sold goods to the amount of $143 439 last year, the net profit being $22,125. That should be sufficient to induce preparations for the home manufacture of all the cotton raised at the South. Then cotton would be King.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Cotton firm and ⅛c higher at 18¼c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and 5@10c lower; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales, 9,000 bbls; $6 15@6 65 for extra state; $6 15@7 45 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat is scarcely so firm; receipts 836,000 bu; sales 71,000 bu at 149@150c for No 2 Chicago; 154@155c for No 2 Milwaukee; 163@161½c for No 1 spring. Rye is quiet. Corn is heavy; receipts 126,000 bu; sales 48,000 bu at 83@85c for new western mixed. Barley is dull and declining. Oats lower; receipts 63,000 bu; sales 27,000 bu at 65c for mixed western; 65@68c for white. Pork quiet; $17 for new mess. Cut Meats unchanged. Beef nominal. Lard steady at 10¼c for steam and kettle. Whiskey 97½c. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—9½c for crude and 14½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, May 12.—Flour—The market is strong and prices, about as given, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00, and Rye flour $5 50 per bbl. Wheat—The market has ruled quiet and prices generally lower, with Amber 147½c spot, 149c seller June, 150½c seller July; No. 2 Amber was weak at 137½c. Extra White Michigan Wheat was held at 165c, without sales. No 1 White Michigan dull at 163c. No 2 150c without finding buyers. White Wabash Wheat did not sell. Red Wabash was less active, buyers paying 156½c for No 1 and 146½c for No 2 Wabash, and 146c for Lake Shore. No 3 was offered at 136½c, with 135c bid; no sales. Rejected Red and Spring wheat did not sell. No 2 Amber Illinois dull at 149c. Corn—The corn market exhibited a better feeling, and Prices tending downward. High mixed for immediate delivery sold at 72c; 69½c for seller June 69½c for seller July, and 71c for seller August. There was little doing in Low mixed Corn at 70½c. No Grade Corn was inactive, buyers paying 68½c. For Damaged Corn 65c was paid. Small sales of Yellow Corn at 75½c. White and Michigan Corn were not on the market. Oats—The sales of Oats were limited, 54½c being paid for No. 2 and 55c for Michigan. No 1 Oats were held at 56c, with 57c bid, without sales. Rejected Oats were offered at 53c, but there were no takers at that price. Seeds dull and prices are unchanged at $5 75 for medium clover, $6 00 for mammoth and $2 50 for Timothy per bushel. Mill feed quiet with prices a shade higher at $25 00 for bran and $25 for shorts per ton. Fine middlings $30. Corn meal and chop feed $28 per ton. Pork quiet at $17 for light and heavy mess per barrel, and $15 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams unchanged at 12¾@13